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THE RATIFICATION OF THE LATERAN TREATY.

ITALIAN PRESS COMMENTS UPON THE DUCE'S SPEECH.

“HE SPOKE ONLY AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE STATE.”

PASSAGE WHICH “AROUSED STRONG PROTEST.”

At the recent sitting of the Chamber in Rome Signor Rocco, the Minister of Justice, made a short speech on the juridical aspects of the Treaty of the Lateran and the Concordat. The general discussion was then closed and the articles of the Treaty and the Concordat were read out but no discussions followed. Afterwards the secret vote of the Chamber was taken.

The result, communicated by the President of the Chamber, was that the Bill for the ratification of the Treaty of the Lateran with its four annexes and the Concordat had been passed by 357 votes to two. The other two Bills dealing with religious marriage and the regulation of ecclesiastical bodies having civil property were passed unanimously. The announcement of the result of the voting was received with loud cheers.

Very Fine Oratory.

The profound impression made by Signor Mussolini's speech upon his actual hearers has been felt with no less force by the general public now that they have had an opportunity of reading it at full length. There is a general consensus of opinion that, regarded solely from a rhetorical point of view, the speech is not only one of the very finest ever delivered by the Duce, but will take rank among the best ever made by any Italian statesman.

So long a speech, packed as it is with so much documentation and at the same time with so much personal argument and observation, is not, however, one that can be quickly digested and criticized, and, accordingly, such comments as have appeared in the Roman Press are admittedly more or less general reflections on a few of the most salient features.

The most outstanding feature of the speech, on which all commentary is agreed, is that Signor Mussolini spoke throughout fundamentally as a representative of the State. This characteristic has, of course, given considerably greater satisfaction to the purely Fascist and lay mind than to those people more mindful of the interests of the

Catholic religion. Indeed, if one may judge from the *Osservatore Romano*, the speech must have given offence in the Vatican.

Terse Comment.

Whereas in the Press in general the speech is reproduced textually, and occupies three full pages or more, the *Osservatore Romano* prints a bare quarter of a column, inclusive of the following comment:—“To a speech of an essentially Fascist, and often polemical, character we will add here no comments, as they certainly could not agree with many of its points.”

It is not difficult to guess what one at least of these points was. It was only to be expected that protest would be raised by the passage wherein the Prime Minister suggested that if the Roman Catholic religion had remained in its native Palestine, and had not come to Rome, it would, in all probability, have suffered the fate of the Essenes and Therapeutists and disappeared without leaving any traces.

This theory is energetically combated by the *Corriere d'Italia*, which objects to a thesis so completely at variance with Roman Catholic doctrine. The *Corriere* insists that the essentially Catholic and universal character of Christianity is due to its Divine origin. In other respects the comment of the *Catholic Corriere* is studiously objective, though its anxiety is clear from the remark that after the ratification “will begin the delicate and interesting experiment of the relations between the Catholic Church and the National State, and the Fascist régime will have a truly magnificent opportunity of showing to the world its full political maturity and its perfect loyalty.”

Control of Education.

Another point which, so far as one can judge, has somewhat upset Roman Catholic opinion, is the very pronounced manner in which Signor Mussolini insisted on both his stubborn refusal to yield one additional foot of territory to the new Vatican State, and also his unshakable determination to retain

control over education. His revelation that his determination to have his own way over the Catholic Boy Scouts held up negotiations throughout the whole of 1927, and again his insistence on the fact that religious teaching has been excluded from the universities are considered by some people as a somewhat unnecessarily pointed reminder of his success. These two successes are, in fact, the features of the speech specially singled out for praise by the *Lavoro Fascista*. That the speech has really and truly caused distinct heart-burnings and apprehensions in wide Catholic circles is evident from stray remarks to the effect that the Treaties have not yet been ratified by the Vatican. Such remarks should not, of course, be taken too seriously, and the idea that the Vatican may not ratify the instruments is not to be entertained seriously.

Test Not Appreciated.

One cannot, however, help suspecting that these misgivings have been possibly due to certain sallies of Signor Mussolini's irrepressible humour. Roman Catholics have been ready enough to laugh with him when he twitted the English. They have been ready enough to laugh with him when, in speaking of the immemorial settlement of Jews in Rome, he suggested that perhaps the Jews had supplied the clothes after the rape of the Sabine women. They have not, however, appreciated equally his jest that not even the neck of the horse of the equestrian statue of Garibaldi, on the Janiculum overlooking the Vatican would be turned in another direction.

Signor Mussolini is pre-eminently a man who says what he means and means what he says, but it would be a pity for the Italian nation and for the world at large if he were to find himself compelled to abstain from illuminating his most solemn pronouncements by occasional flashes of humour.

Anyway, it may be hazarded that if the Duce had made this speech before March 24, the plebiscitary figures in favour of the Fascist régime would have been distinctly less imposing and “totalitarian.”

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day. (June 20.)		Saturday. (June 22.)	
Queen's Theatre: “The Waltz Dream.”	World Theatre: “Hangman's House.”	Star Theatre: “The Way of All Flesh.”	Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Star Theatre: “The Way of All Flesh.”	Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.	Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.	European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Khiva), 2.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Suez (Khiva).		Coronation of H.M. King George V.	N.T. Concessions, Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) final general meeting, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's Board Room, noon.
Friday. (June 21.)		Sunday. (June 23.)	
Christian Fellowship meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.	Hong Kong Iron Mining Co., Ltd., 22nd ordinary general meeting, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's board room, noon, followed by extraordinary meeting.	Fourth Sunday After Trinity. Birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1894.	Queen's Theatre: “Spite Marriage.”
Water Emergency Committee Meeting, Council Chamber, 4 p.m.	Queen's Theatre: “The Waltz Dream.”	World Theatre: “The Battle of Verdun.”	
World Theatre: “Hangman's House.”			

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Paris.—The lock-out at Le Havre is at an end, and work is resumed.

Calais.—A treaty of friendship between Persia and France was signed in Teheran.

New York.—An agreement regulating passport visits between the United States and France has been reached by the two Governments.

Auckland.—Major T. M. Wilkes, Director of New Zealand Air Services, is leaving soon for England, where he will be attached to the Air Ministry. Capt. J. L. Findlay, of the New Zealand Air Force, is also going to England for a year's refresher course.

Athens.—Admiral Konduriotis, the President of the Greek Republic, has yielded to the representations of M. Venizelos, the Prime Minister, and of deputations of senators and others and has withdrawn his refusal to accept nomination for another term of office.

Oslo.—The Crown Prince and Princess of Norway, who had arrived in company with the Queen on their return from their honeymoon, were met at Bergen by the King of Norway. The whole Royal family started for Oslo by the night train.

Athens.—The Greek Government has paid 140,000,000 levas (approximately £200,000) to the Bulgarian Government under the terms of the Kaphandaris-Moloff Convention on the Exchange of Populations between Greece and Bulgaria and attendant conditions.

Munich.—Herr Adolf Hitler's libel action against several persons who had alleged that the *Putsch* in 1923 was partly financed by Italian subjects has ended at Munich. A verdict was given against the defendants, who were ordered to pay fines ranging from £20 to £250, with costs.

Hertford.—The body of Helen Pigram, 55, an unmarried woman, has been recovered from a back-water of the River Stort close to her home in London-road, Bishop's Stortford.

London.—To celebrate the inauguration of the first complete radio-telegram circuit between London and San Francisco without relay over a wire line system, greetings were exchanged between the Lord Mayor of London and Mr. James Rolph, Mayor of San Francisco.

Cardiff.—Henry Edwin Morris, formerly employed as a rate collector by the Llandrindod Wells Urban District Council, pleaded "Guilty" at Llandrindod Wells to charges of falsification of accounts and embezzlement, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the second division.

Finchley.—Miss Mary Savory, younger daughter of Mr. Lionel Savory, chairman of the Finchley Memorial Hospital Committee, died at her home in Torrington Park, North Finchley, from burns received while cleaning a dress with petrol. She was to have taken a leading part in the Finchley Memorial Hospital fête.

Glasgow.—A woman tourist, who was out on Loch Lomond in a rowing boat with her two sons, was trying to take a photograph of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who was enjoying a motor launch trip on the Loch, when the wash from the launch caused her boat to tilt suddenly. She fell into the water, but was pulled out by her sons unhurt.

South Shields.—The Swedish State Railways have bought 297,250 tons of British coal.

Strasbourg.—M. Gustave Adolphe Reiss, of Strasbourg, who represented that city in the German Reichstag from 1893 to 1907, has died in his 80th year.

Naples.—The King of Italy, accompanied by the Queen and the two younger Princesses, has left Taranto on a visit to Rhodes and other islands of the Dodecanese.

Madrid.—A Royal Decree has been published in Spain making obligatory the possession of an international motor licence in the case of all foreign motorists entering Spain by car.

Toronto.—Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, being unwilling to sever a connection which has lasted for more than 20 years, has declined the offer of the vice-chancellor and principalship of the University of Edinburgh, of which he is a Master of Arts.

Berne.—The favourable snow conditions prevalent in Switzerland at the beginning of the week enabled M. Metzger, M. Humbert Droz and Herr Muller, of La Chaux-de-Fonds, with the guide Fritz Steuri, of Grindelwald, to make the first ascent of the Wetterhorn this season, about five weeks earlier than usual.

Paris.—An application by the Italian Government for the extradition of Signor Lorenzo Lorenzi, an associate of Signor Torregiani, the former Grand Master of the Italian Grand Orient, has been rejected by the French Courts. A similar application had previously been rejected by the Court of Appeal at Aix in March, 1928. Signor Lorenzi was immediately set free.

"THE WORLD CRISIS, 1914-1919."

RHODES MEMORIAL LECTURE.

M. HALEVY'S SURVEY.

At the new Rhodes House in Oxford recently Professor Elie Halévy, of the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris, the Rhodes Memorial lecturer for the year, delivered the first of his series of lectures on "The World Crisis, 1914-1919, an Interpretation."

Professor Halévy thanked the Rhodes Trustees for having internationalized the Rhodes Memorial lectures, and in particular for having invited a Frenchman to deliver this year's lecture, giving in this way the Entente its true meaning, not as a political contrivance made to serve the transitory purposes of diplomacy, but as something more permanent and spiritual—an Entente based on faith in the possibilities of furthering through international co-operation the welfare of mankind as a whole. He devoted his first lecture to a review of the revolutionary forces which, in the last years of the pre-War period, made responsible statesmen in all countries anxious about the political and social future of Europe.

Socialism in Germany.

In Germany the big Social-Democratic Party was founded upon that most unrestricted revolutionary doctrine, Marxism. It was, however, difficult for a party which had in the Reichstag more than 100 representatives, sent there by 4,000,000 voters, to remain a purely revolutionary party.

Germany in those days found herself face to face with difficult problems, not economic but political. Could a highly industrialized country submit very long to a purely military form of government? Could a Constitution founded upon universal suffrage very long resist the introduction of responsible government? Could so large a party as the Social-Democratic Party remain very long a party of social and political outcasts?

A political crisis was in view; and as the only large party which stood for democracy was Socialist as well as Democratic, it was difficult to see how the thing could have happened without some kind of social upheaval.

France—Revolutionary Centre.

In Western Europe, France was the revolutionary centre. Discredit of Parliamentarism had brought about the success of a new Socialist and revolutionary doctrine, Syndicalism. It advised the workers to use the weapons not of the ballot but of the strike so as to win within the factory victory after victory over the employers, until the last battle, the revolutionary general strike, should finally abolish capitalism.

With the idea of the general and industrial strike was combined the idea of the strike of soldiers in time of war, against war, when the soldiers would use their weapons to take possession of the political power in the name of the working class. The new doctrine made headway in Spain and Italy, spread to the Anglo-Saxon world, to the United States, to Australia, to England. The industrial Triple Alliance was, in the beginning of 1914, preparing for a general strike of transport workers, miners, and railwaymen.

Spirit of Unrest.

In Eastern Europe was another and more serious centre of possible revolutionary movements. The real Russian Socialist Party then was not that of the Bolsheviks, but the so-called Social-Revolutionary Party, which had nothing to do with Marxism, and which did not want to see Russia industrialized, or wish her to develop into a Socialist community after the Marxist pattern.

What they wanted was the return to the village community, which was supposed to have been the primitive regime of the Russian peasantry. The revolution they asked for was an agrarian revolution. They condoned, if they did not openly encourage, the anarchist methods of terrorism and wholesale assassinations of officials of all degrees. Thus there was abroad among the working class a universal spirit of unrest. The shapes it took were those which the revolutionary movement actually took in the several countries where it occurred, a few years later. But when it was a case of a world upheaval, such as that which we had witnessed, both military and social, it sometimes happened, as in 1789, that the revolution came first and then degenerated into a general war. Things the time took another turn, the upheaval began with a war, and the revolution only came later. Hence, the speaker concluded, it must be inferred that the forces which made the world crisis what it was at the beginning of this century, stronger than those which made for revolution.

SEAMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WELFARE WORK IN PORTS.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

A national conference for the discussion of questions affecting the health and welfare of the merchant navy at home and in ports overseas, was held recently at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall. It was convened by the British Social Hygiene Council and the British Council for the Welfare of the Mercantile Marine, to consider points to be commended to the International Conference of Voluntary Organizations in Geneva and to the members of the British Delegation to the 13th session of the International Labour Conference. Lord Lintilhigo, President of the British Social Hygiene Council, was in the chair, and there were present representatives of local authorities, the shipping industry, organizations associated with the mercantile marine and other bodies interested in seamen.

The Chairman said no maritime nation could afford to be careless of the condition and surroundings in which seamen lived when in foreign ports. The proper conduct of all ports was the common concern of every country whose nationals earned their living in ships. Happily, signs were not wanting that both governments and public opinion throughout the greater part of the world were inclining more and more to a due appreciation of the importance of improving conditions in their ports.

Mr. H. B. Butler, of the International Labour Office, referred to the International Labour Conference to be held in October, when questions relating to the welfare of seamen in port and health insurance for seamen would be discussed. He said it was not enough that the conditions for a seaman should be satisfactory in his own port, but they should consider the risks to which he was exposed in foreign countries. It was thought that an international agreement could be of real assistance.

The Home Ports.

Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., presented a report on general conditions in home ports. This stated that perhaps the enactment which had had the greatest effect on the general welfare of the seafaring population was that relating to the closing hours of public houses. Instructions with regard to maintenance of good order by British owners were so strict that no master would connive at the presence of unauthorized persons in his ship in the home ports without risk of instant dismissal. The captains of foreign ships, finding themselves, when in the United Kingdom, in a foreign port, were naturally more careless. At Cardiff, and to a certain extent at Manchester, difficulties were increasing in connection with the association of coloured seamen with white women and the consequent growth of a half-caste population, alien in sentiment and habits to the native white inhabitants.

Sir John Allen said there was no country in the world, except possibly Scandinavian countries, where so much was being done for the welfare of seamen as in Great Britain. It was not suggesting that everything had been done. They should support every effort to bring the international standard for dealing with the subject to a higher level. Nothing in the way of legislation or Government action should set aside voluntary effort, which was a vitalizing force in this country. The number of public houses around ports in this country had been greatly reduced and drunkenness had decreased greatly in the last 20 years. There was no doubt that the closing hours of public houses had been invaluable in saving seamen from a great deal of trouble.

Dr. R. M. F. Picken, medical officer of health, Cardiff, speaking on the subject of venereal diseases and the mercantile marine, said although venereal disease might be diminishing to a certain extent among the seafaring population, there was still a great deal of it and much which did not come under treatment. There were clear indications from Liverpool, London, and Cardiff that certain ports in the world were plague spots so far as this disease was concerned, and we had a great problem in our own ports.

Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, M.P., proposed the following resolutions: Welfare Committees.

"That this conference is of opinion that in the interests of the Merchant Marine Service there should be an international organization of all parties concerned in order that the health of seamen (Continued on next column).

OXFORD A CITY "INCOMPARABLE."

EARL OF BIRKENHEAD'S TRIBUTE.

FORGOTTEN PROMISE.

Lord Birkenhead made great claims for Oxford when he recently unveiled two stained-glass windows at the Old Ashmolean Library, one the gift of members of the Old Ashmolean and the other the gift of Sir Dugald Clark.

"As an Oxford man," he said, "I have often reflected on the impulsive cultivation of science by Cambridge in the last few generations. It has been forgotten how much more science owes to Medieval Oxford than to Medieval Cambridge."

It was in the fourteenth century that in an Oxford College the first experiments in science were made, and there was then in that city a school of medicine hardly second to any in Europe. The study of science as it was understood and measured by the standards of those days showed a degree of intelligence which he believed had never been exceeded.

In the college in which he was an undergraduate—Wadham—in a room still maintained in its entirety, the Royal Society was founded.

And then there came a day when an endeavour was made to present a collection of scientific exhibits to the University of Oxford on certain conditions with which the name of Ashmole would live longer than most of those there that day.

Exhibit as Fuel.

As long as those walls endured, the name of Ashmole would be recalled with pious gratitude. It was to Christopher Wren that the beauty of those buildings was due—Sir Christopher, who was also a Wadham man.

It was only a few years before William and Mary came to the throne that the Duchess of York and Princess Anne opened the old Ashmolean Museum. But the Evans Collection it contained became more and more neglected, and it was said that some of the most venerable of the exhibits were used to aid the heating resources. The collection was given to the University on the sole condition that suitable housing should be provided, but he feared the original promise had been forgotten by the University.

He was informed that one noble room had been withdrawn for twenty years from the purpose for which it had been intended. "I suggest it would be a noble memorial if you (the Vice-Chancellor) insist on its early restoration."

"Those of us who love Oxford, as I have loved it all my life, feel deep emotion when an act is done which adds to that beauty, and even in these modern days Oxford remains the most incomparable and most beautiful city in the world."

should be systematically safeguarded in all ports of the world. It recognizes, however, that the most secure foundation on which to build an international organization is an efficient national organization in each country.

"The conference further recommends that responsible port welfare committees should be established in the major ports to co-ordinate and stimulate activities directed towards providing recreation and decent shore sleeping accommodation for seafarers, and that the shipping industry and the various branches of the Merchant Navy should be represented on such committees."

"This conference welcomes the proposal of the International Labour Organization to consider the terms of an International Convention for the Health Insurance of Seafarers. In view of experience as to the beneficial results of adequate recreation in promoting the maintenance of health and in the reduction in venereal and other diseases, this conference urges the Maritime Commission to explore the position with a view to including provision in the convention for recreation facilities in ports for the use of seafarers of all nations."

"The conference recognizes in the report of the Maritime Commission a valuable summary of those conditions affecting the health and welfare of seafarers in ports, and urges the International Labour Conference to study the report and to take legislative or administrative action as may be necessary to promote safety and to ensure good order."

Mr. J. A. Wilson, Chief Constable, Cardiff, said the number of licensed houses had been reduced, but there was a danger of figures that had been struck off on the grounds of redundancy being converted into clubs. There were refreshment cafes which were also a matter of grave concern. The resolutions were carried unanimously.

Mrs. J. McLennan Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Baby

"When baby was eight months old eczema broke out in wet, sore eruptions on the left side of her face. It quickly spread all over her face, so disfiguring her that I was almost ashamed to take her out. She could not sleep at night on account of the irritation. The trouble lasted three months."

"I tried different remedies but they had no effect. I was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After seeing the results I purchased more, and in a short time baby's face was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. J. McLennan, 27, Wadell St., Glasgow, C. 5, Scot., Jan. 15, 1928.

Use Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet, assisted by Cuticura Ointment when required, and have a clear, fresh complexion, free from pimples and blackheads.

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HIGHWAY ROBBERY PLOT. ALLEGATIONS.

COURT REVELATIONS.

A stylishly dressed girl, whose name, address, and occupation were not disclosed, gave remarkable evidence at North London Police Court in a case of alleged highway robbery.

Michael Dixon, aged twenty-five, a bootmaker, of Playford-road, Upper Holloway, and Joseph Browne, aged twenty-three, a mattress maker, of Campbell-road, Finsbury Park, were accused of violently assaulting Mr. George Stone, a fishmonger, of Hornsey-road, Hornsey, and robbing him of a brown paper parcel containing £189 in silver, £8 in silver, and a cheque for £3 10s., at Holland-road, Upper Holloway.

Mr. J. F. Eastwood, prosecuting, said that among the articles found in Dixon's possession when he was arrested was a letter. The writer was a young woman who would be called as a witness.

"Walked Out Together." The girl referred to elected to give evidence after she had been cautioned that she need not do so, and thus render herself liable to proceedings. Particulars of her identity were handed up on a piece of paper.

She said that she had known Dixon for about a year, and that he had walked out together. She met him at Sloane-square.

Mr. Eastwood: Did he tell you his plans?—Yes, sir. He told me they thought of robbing a fish-monger at Hornsey-road.

Did he tell you how he was going to do it?—Yes. He was to wait on the man, snatch the bag, and get into a car which would be waiting for him. He said that there were to be two other men with him. One was to drive the car and the other was to stand on the corner in case of trouble.

Did he tell you when it was going to happen?—Yes, on a Monday—the next Monday.

Did he tell you anything more?—Yes, he said he had tried it before, but the man got on an omnibus. I next saw him at Sloane-square. He told me how the job was done. He said there were five or six men in the job, and that they shared the money between them and had sold the car and gone to Newcastle. He told me he had to drive the car into his banking account, and posted the book to me. This was done without my permission.

The young woman added that she had never before seen Browne.

The men were remanded.

LASHINGS FOR A LIVING.

MAN KNOWN AS THE "HUMAN FLOGGING MACHINE."

Benjamin James Riley, aged thirty-three, a labourer, who was sentenced at Woolwich Police Court to fourteen days' hard labour for loitering at Woolwich Common with intent to commit a felony, had in his possession a heavy rubber truncheon.

Riley said that he was known on fair grounds as the "human flogging machine," and the truncheon was not for defence or attack. He obtained a living by allowing people to hit him with the truncheon.

The magistrate said that he was willing to believe that Riley gave some kind of entertainment, but he thought it was a disgraceful charge.

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is the Address. Write an Order for
the *Weekly Press* to be sent you
for Three Months or Thirty Years.
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the Annual Subscription is \$15.**SPORT AND ATHLETICS.****BRITISH FAIR DEFEAT
OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS.**A match of outstanding interest
was included in the National
Cyclists' Union meeting at Herne
Hill between the British Olympic
pair, J. E. Sibbitt (Manchester
Wheeler) and E. H. Chambers
(Brighton Stanley) and the Dutch
couple, B. Leene and Van Dijk. The
Dutchmen beat Sibbitt and Cham-
bers in the Olympic Games final last
year, after a somewhat unsatisfac-
tory race, but the British gained
their revenge last month in a series
of races at 1,000 metres.The Dutchmen won the first by
three lengths in 8mins. 8.4-5secs.,
the last furlong being covered in
11.4-5secs. The Dutchmen sprinted
on the back straight, and the home
pair were passed after a great duel
for about a hundred yards. Sibbitt
and Chambers, however, took the
second and third races with ease in
times, 8.4-5secs. and 8mins. 30.3-3
secs. respectively. In the second
heat, the Dutchmen made a rather
belated effort on the last lap, but
in the deciding they tried desperately
hard to finish first. Sibbitt and
Chambers led all the way, however,
and just managed to keep them at
bay.Chambers earned the right to hold
the Danish Cup for a year when he
won the final of the 1,000 metres in-
vitation scratch race from S. T.
Cozens and Sibbitt, the Manchester
Wheeler, in 8mins. 43secs. J. B.
Knight (Polytechnic) secured the
five miles invitation scratch race,
and J. C. Wyatt (Belle Vue C.C.)
(8secs.) took the five miles motor-
raced handicap. Balham C.C. and
Alfordon R.C. won their heats in
the national club team pursuit cham-
pionship.**OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.**The International Olympic Com-
mittee have not made any decisive
progress towards the solution of the
two Olympic problems which pro-
mised to give special importance to
the present Lausanne session. As
to the definition of amateurism the
committee referred the question to
next year's Olympic Congress at
Berlin without giving any sugges-
tion.As to the reduction of the pro-
gramme at future Olympic Games
the committee charged the execu-
tive committee, after consultation
of the International Sport Federa-
tions, to submit to the next session
a report on the following five points:
(1) Duration of Olympic Games; (2)
unity of Olympic Games; (3) limita-
tion of any country's right to partici-
pate in any event; (4) prohibition
of organising in the same sport in-
dividual events and team competi-
tions; (5) exclusion of women from
Olympic Games.**INTERNATIONAL LAWN
TENNIS.**Recently the Lawn Tennis Asso-
ciation of Australia sent cable mes-
sages to the associations in France
and the United States of America
inviting them to send representative
teams to play in Australia in the
summer of 1929-30. The Australian
Association has received a reply
from the United States stating that
no definite decision can be made
until the American Davis Cup team
returns from Europe later in the
year. The French Association re-
plied that it would consider the
invitation.**AUSTRIAN 'SOCCER.**An annual Association football
match which always arouses great
enthusiasm was played at Vienna
recently. It was between Austria
and Italy, and over 50,000 people
paid gate money. The Austrian
won by three goals to none. An
Englishman, Mr. Prince Cox, was
referee.**CRICKET RULES.**The advisory county cricket com-
mittee in London discussed the
proposed alterations to the cricket
rules and approved the enlargement
of the wicket, the leg before recom-
mendation, and the limitation of the
rolling period, but rejected the pro-
posal for a new ball every 150 runs,
also the range of boundary.The date of the 1930 test matches
against the Australian team of
tourists are as follows:—Notting-
ham, June 13-17; Lords June 27-July
1; Leeds, July 11-15; Manchester,
July 25-29; the Oval, August 16-20.
The last match will be played out if
necessary.**AMAZONS OF THE ROAD**One of the most important events
in the motor-cycling calendar, the
Scottish six days' trial, organised
by the Edinburgh and District
Motor Club, was concluded recent-
ly at Edinburgh. The route con-
sisted of over 1,000 miles, compris-
ing the most difficult test hills and
roads to be found in Scotland, and
it speaks well for the reliability of
the modern motor-cycle that of the
117 starters 57 completed the trial
without loss of marks—either on
hills, schedule time, or condition of
machine—while only 20 failed to
finish. The weather in the High-
lands at the beginning of the week
was very bad, and this, combined
with the naturally rough "going,"
provided further difficulties for the
riders. Nevertheless, of the five
ladies who competed four finished,
and of these Miss M. Corrie and
Mrs. L. McLean gained first-class
awards. Miss E. Foley, the well-
known Stockport rider, was com-
pelled to retire on account of engine
trouble on the fourth day.**RHODES HAS ESSEX IN A
TANGLE.**Wilfred Rhodes at Leyton, re-
cently, once again proved how well
he can bowl on turf affected by
rain. He, more than any one else,
brought about Yorkshire's victory
over Essex by an innings and 37
runs. Essex, following Yorkshire's
declaration at Monday's total of 200
for seven wickets, had to make 104
to avoid an innings defeat, but
Rhodes mastered their batsmen so
completely that the side were out
for 67. When it is mentioned that
Hipkin scored 43 of the last 44
runs, the extent of the failure can
be more fully appreciated.Rhodes came out with the follow-
ing remarkable figures:—
O. M. R. W.
21.4 9 30 0Up to lunch time he secured seven
of the eight wickets that fell at a
cost of 14 runs. He bowled into a
high wind, and with the turf taking
the spin and his cleverness in ex-
ploiting every advantage, he was
almost unplayable. Rhodes three
times claimed two wickets in an
over. It is interesting to note that
in all his long career he had not
previously taken as many as nine
wickets in one innings for his
county.Six men were out for 23 when
Hipkin went in, but he set himself
to attack the bowling. Three hits
off Rhodes reached the boundary,
and altogether Hipkin hit five 4's
during a stay of fifty minutes.When he was caught on the edge
of the boundary by Oldroyd some of
the spectators were inclined to dis-
pute the fairness of the catch, ap-
parently on the ground that the
ball was taken over the line, but
the umpire, Benwell, after consult-
ing Oldroyd, ruled Hipkin out.**SURREY ANNUAL MEETING.**Mr. G. H. Longman presided at
the annual meeting of the Surrey
County Club at the Oval, recently.
In proposing the adoption of the
report and balance-sheet, which
showed a surplus in 1928 of 236s.
14s. 11d., Mr. Longman alluded to
achievements in Australia of D. R.
Jardine and Hobbs, and paid tribute
to the late Lord Southwark and
Maurice Read.Mr. Longman proposed as his
successor as president Mr. H. D. G.
Leveron-Gower, and the motion,
which was seconded by Mr. C. T. A.
Wilkinson, was carried with enthu-
siasm. Lord Middleton, Lord Rose-
bery, and Sir Jeremiah Colman
were re-elected vice-presidents, and
Mr. G. H. Longman was appointed
honorary treasurer, with a cordial
vote of thanks for his work as pre-
sident.**THE WOMAN'S CORNER.****HEALTH TALKS.****MALNUTRITION.**"An intelligent and well-trained
housewife can come much nearer
to providing an adequate diet for
her family on a small income than
an ignorant housewife on a large
income. Nevertheless, it is also
true that there is a minimum in-
come which is necessary for the pur-
chase of food required for an ade-
quate diet. Poverty is sometimes
the explanation of ignorance."Why worry about malnourished
children? Many of them manage to
keep alive, you say, to pass through
school and grow up to take their
places as men and women in the
world. Does it make any difference
if they are undernourished now?"
It does indeed make a child tends
to become disabled and unemploy-
able, incapable of resisting disease.
The evil effects are shown in both
the physical and mental develop-
ment of the child.Stunted growth, anemia, nervous
instability, and diminished energy
have been shown to be accompani-
ments of malnutrition.The first step in treating mal-
nutrition is to find the cause or
causes. This requires a careful in-
quiry into the child's method of
living, as well as a thorough
physical examination. When the
causes have been discovered, the
next step, obviously, is to remove
them. With some children this is a
comparatively simple matter, but
with others the whole programme
of life needs to be overhauled.
Tonsils and adenoids may need to
be taken out, bad teeth cared for,
and a regular and adequate pro-
gramme of living instituted. It may
be necessary for the physician to
(Continued at foot of next column).**WHEN BABY SEES RED.****JEALOUSY IN THE NURSERY.**Dr. Marion Mackenzie, of Leeds,
talked about what causes rage in a
child at a conference at Malvern,
Worcestershire.Good husbands and wives are
made in the first few weeks of life,
she said, and continued:—When a new baby comes along
the parents boast, "He is better
tempered." The ex-baby sees
red, and unless handled carefully
becomes "one of the Ishmaels of
life."One finds on investigation that
the new baby has taken the ex-
baby's place in the sun—and even
in his cot. No wonder the new
baby has been known to be killed
by the ex-baby.The new baby should be looked
forward to as belonging just as
much to the ex-baby as to his
parents. I can imagine no greater
misery than that of being sent
away, perhaps for the first time,
from one's mother, and to come
back and find her absorbed in a
rival.urge the child's parents to exercise
a wiser, firmer control of his way of
living and to teach them the mean-
ing of healthful living and adequate
food. To do this requires putting
into practice a programme of health
education and sometimes even, the
provision of opportunities for ob-
taining proper food and other fac-
tors of normal living. It is, however,
the cause of the child's having in-
sufficient food the help of relief
agencies must be enlisted.**YOUR HOME
AND MINE.****STEAK AND KIDNEY.**There is nothing more tempting
than a good home-made steak and
kidney pie. Take 1 lb. of beef
steak, 1 lb. kidney, a dessertspoon-
ful of flour, half a gill stock or
water, and 6 ozs. flaky pastry.Wipe the meat with a damp cloth.
Cut it into strips, dip in seasoned
flour, and roll up with a small piece
of kidney inside. Put a strip of
pastry round the edge of a pie dish.
Fill the pie dish with rolls of steak
and kidney, packing fairly tightly.
Add the liquid and cover with
pastry. Press the edges well to-
gether with a fork, and make a hole
in the centre for ventilation. Brush
over the top with beaten egg and
decorate with pastry leaves.Bake in a hot oven until brown.
Then reduce the heat and cover the
top with grease-proof paper, so that
it will not brown any more while
the meat finishes cooking—about one
and half to two hours.Fill up with stock before serving
if required hot, or can be eaten
cold, in which case it is best kept
fairly dry.**GREY HAIR IS BECOMING.**The fascination of grey hair is
being realised more than ever this
season, and designers are devising
styles and colourings that will prove
most becoming.When grey hair is accompanied
by a good natural colour almost any
shade may be used in dress, but
this is rarely the case.The grey-haired woman has gen-
erally but little natural colouring,
so that the dress must supply the
deficiency, but without, of course,
making the pallor appear sallow,
Green is one of the best colours,
particularly the new greens that are
the vogue this summer. They are
medium bluish greens and pale sea-
tinged ones.Both for day and evening wear are
warm shades of brown, burgundy
and other dark violet tones.**MUSIC AND ROMANCE**AN entertaining story of Gay
Vienna before the war, city
of life and love and laughter,
of dreamy Waltz tunes and
dancing feet!—**THE
WALTZ
DREAM**THE romance of a Count and a Cabaret
girl!

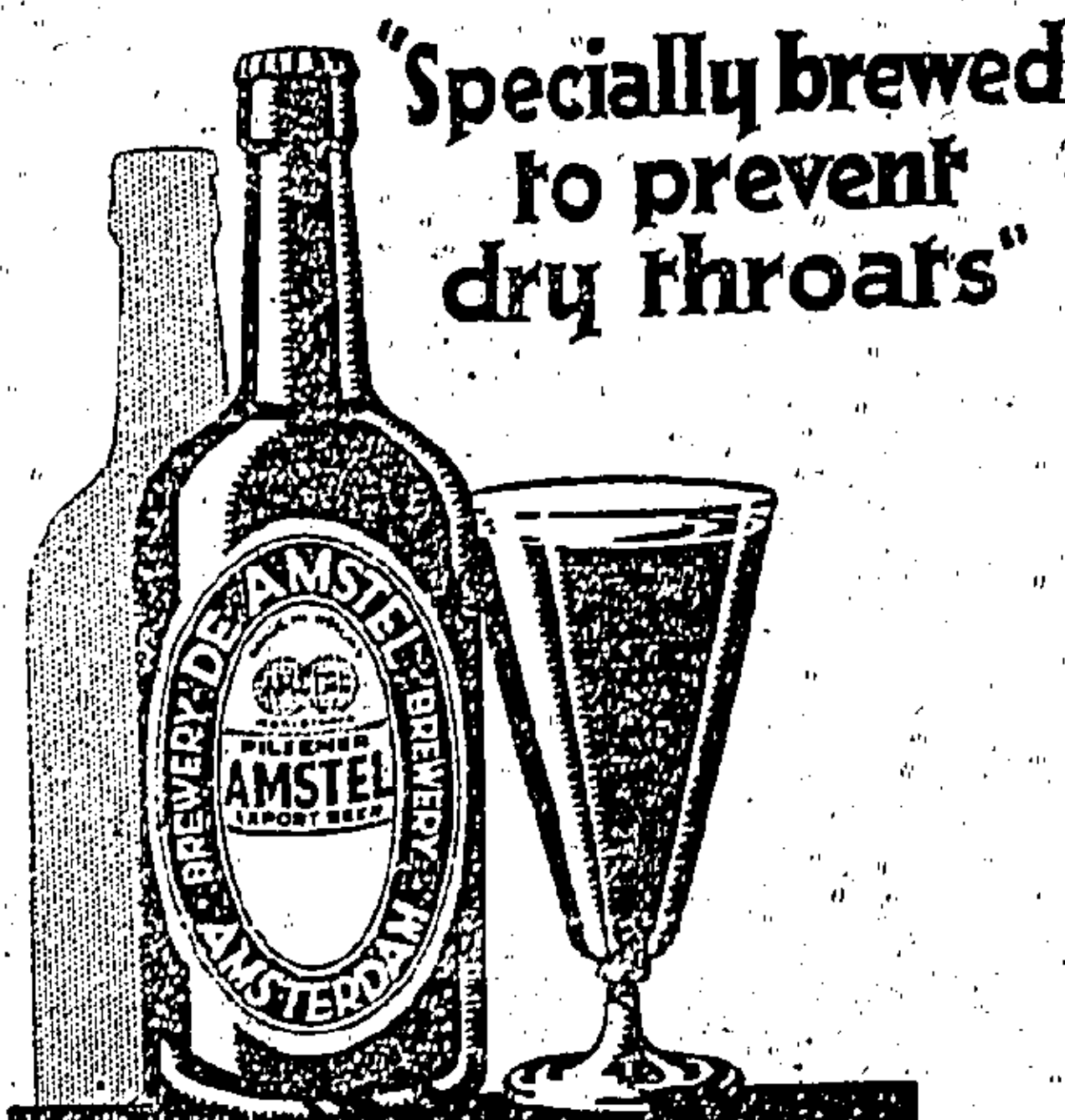
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TO-MORROW at 2.30, 5.30 & 9.20.**AMSTEL
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THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LAST YEAR'S DIFFICULTIES REVIEWED AT
SHAREHOLDERS MEETING.
SERIOUS STATE OF NORTH CHINA HARBOURS.
DIVIDENDS BEING PAID.

The Hon. Mr. B. D. F. Beith presided at yesterday's ordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, held at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Increased earnings from the Company's steamers were reported despite increased cost of running and other difficulties. Tribute was paid to the services of the British Navy in keeping open the Yangtze trade, and a grave warning given as to the state of North China rivers owing to neglected conservancy.

Addressing the meeting, the Chairman said: Before proceeding with the official business of the meeting, I desire to express on behalf of the management their deep regret at the death of Mr. H. P. White, who was a member of the Board since 1915.

Continuing, Mr. Beith said: The Company for some years past has had an uphill fight against difficulties of an unusual and complex nature, and I sincerely hope that the welcome improvement in our financial position will eventually prove to be more or less of a permanent nature.

Steamers Earn More.

The primary cause of our better results is to be found in the increased earnings of the steamers as reflected in the Revenue Account where it will be noted the credit balance of steamers' working, is £195,156 12s. 3d. as against £22,490 18s. 1d. in 1927.

At last year's meeting the ever-increasing cost of operating the fleet, and the heavy inroads which have to be made into our resources to maintain vessels—many of advanced age—to the high standard of upkeep now demanded, were referred to; and, although every effort has been exerted during the year under review, to keep our running costs down to a minimum, and to inaugurate wherever possible schemes for more economic working, I regret that generally speaking the difficulties in many cases have been found insurmountable.

As regards trade conditions in China during 1928 the position may be adequately summed up in the phrase that "there is little change to report." It may perhaps be said, however, that the tense political situations created from time to time throughout 1927 were last year not so frequent or disturbing to trade, which would seem to be temporarily adjusting itself to the chronic and unwelcome features of outside interference and influence.

On the Yangtze.
As regards the Yangtze—especially on the Upper and Middle River—throughout the entire period under review, political unrest, disturbed conditions of trading and transport, due either to hostilities between Chinese military factions or the inauguration of various forms of irregular taxation and fines, was the order of the day.

I would here take the opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the good work performed by all Company's employees associated with our Yangtze organisation, both afloat and on shore. They had, in the performance of their duties, continuously to contend with situations calling for tact, initiative, and everlastingly patience, and the company records their sincere thanks.

The regrettable dangers and risks on the Upper River occasioned by indiscriminate rifle fire from the banks—this also referred to last year—were, unfortunately present throughout 1928, and I would again appeal to the authorities responsible to take, at the earliest possible moment, such steps as will lead to the elimination of a state of affairs well-nigh intolerable.

Navy Keeps Trade Going.
The Company appreciates that we have much to be thankful for in the way of valuable assistance from the Royal Navy, and it was only due to an effective convoy system devised and maintained by Naval units, that trade on some sections of the Yangtze River was kept open. There is yet much to be achieved, however, and a permanent improvement cannot be looked for until responsible Chinese authorities co-operate wholeheartedly with foreign Powers to deal effectively with this serious menace to life and trade before it goes from bad to worse.

Turning to more general matters, the volume of business moving on our regular coast and southern lines was, if anything, of an increasing nature, due no doubt to a more settled state of affairs in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Freight generally, however, as mentioned in the report, were, of necessity, on a low

most earnestly hoped that shipping companies in China who, in past years, have had to meet a situation of unprecedented difficulty will not ask in vain for the continued co-operation of those who can do so much to ensure a continuance of the present improved protection of life and property.

You are well aware, Gentlemen, that it would serve no useful purpose to even attempt to foretell what the future has in store for us during this year which I may say, however, has not opened too unfavourably. In the light of past experience of sudden and sensational changes of political and commercial character in China, even to voice an opinion on the coming march of events would be mere guesswork. It is a comfort to feel, however, that we are in a good position to cope with any eventuality which may arise, be it for better or worse; we are loyally served by our staff and as a company of long-standing are encouraged to think we enjoy the confidence of supporters both foreign and Chinese alike.

The Dividend.

We sympathise with shippers and consignees who have their own problems to face in maintaining their business connections during times of exceptional difficulty, and we extend to them our promise of hearty co-operation in any matters brought to our notice and in which we are mutually interested.

The statement of accounts before you is, I hope, self-explanatory. The transfer of £25,000 from revenue to special repairs and renewals reserve is necessitated in order to meet payments for work of more than ordinary nature and in this connection I may say the amount in question is already earmarked.

The reduction of our cumulative dividend liability on preferred shares from £74,383 10s. 0d. to £24,630 2s. 0d. is, we consider, desirable and in the best interests of the company.

I have now to propose that the report and statement of accounts, as presented, be adopted, that £25,000 be transferred to special repairs and renewals account, that a dividend of six shillings per share on the cumulative preferred shares for each of the years 1924 and 1925 be paid, that the sum of £15,113 10s. 7d. be carried forward to next year's account, and that the dividend on shares on the Hong Kong register be paid at the rate of 2s. 0d. per dollar, being the telegraphic transfer rate of exchange on December 31, 1928.

As soon as this resolution has been seconded I shall be pleased to reply, to the best of my ability, to any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

A Question: Coal from Jardine, Matheson.

Mr. A. H. White seconded and Captain Laurensen asked: What, if any, was the loss incurred by the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., in 1928, by the procedure of the company ordering coal for steamer account from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., instead of contracting for supplies direct from pithead.

The chairman replied: It is, perhaps, desirable to mention that under section No. 158 of the articles of association, the directors are not bound to reply to questions of the nature asked. Captain Laurensen has, however, previously kindly given me notice of same and I have pleasure in replying as follows to his questions:

(1)—No loss was incurred by the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., by the procedure mentioned.

(2)—Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on behalf of the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., as customary, concluded specific contracts for 1928 with suppliers. Prices to the company "trimmed into bunkers" were submitted and approved by the directors.

(3)—Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in the above connection received a fixed remuneration for their services in terms of agreement with the company.

(4)—The suggested procedure of the company contracting for supplies direct from pithead is impracticable.

The chairman's motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Other Business.

Other business transacted by the meeting comprised:

Confirmation of appointment of Mr. A. H. White and Mr. M. T. Johnson as directors—proposed by Mr. A. Piercy, seconded by Mr. Ho Leung.

Re-election of retiring directors (Mr. A. H. White and Mr. M. T. Johnson)—proposed by Mr. P. Tod, seconded by Mr. Lo Man-hin.

Re-election of the auditors, Mr. John Fleming and Mr. A. Ritchie, chartered accountants, of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, as a remuneration of £5,000—proposed by Mr. N. L. H. Raiton, seconded by Mr. P. Tod.

Dividend warrants will be ready today.

Mr. B. D. F. Beith was supported by Mr. A. H. White and Mr. M. T. Johnson (directors), Mr. B. Sutherland, O.B.E., and the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Deacons, solicitors for the company). Shareholders present were Captain T. T. Laurensen, D.S.C., Messrs. W. J. Stokes, Ho Leung, A. M. de Silva, A. Piercy, Mr. H. Lo, Mr. E. Raiton, P. Tod, and R. E. Macdougall.

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With a Song in My Heart—Fox Trot Vocal Refrain
Yours Sincerely—Fox Trot Vocal Refrain
LEO REISMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 2197, 10-inch

Walking with Susie—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
That's You, Baby—Fox Trot (from "Fox Movietone Folies of 1929") With Vocal Refrain
GEORGE OLSEN AND HIS MUSIC
No. 2197, 10-inch

The Wedding of the Painted Doll—Fox Trot (from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "Broadway Melody")
I'm Ka-tazy for You—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
HOWARD HEIDT AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 2197, 10-inch

Breakaway—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
Big City Blues—Fox Trot (from "Fox Movietone Folies of 1929") With Vocal Refrain
GEORGE OLSEN AND HIS MUSIC
No. 2196, 10-inch

Underneath the Russian Moon—Waltz Vocal Refrain
The One That I Love—Love Me—Fox Trot Vocal Refrain
RUDY VALLEE AND HIS CONNECTICUT YANKEES
No. 2196, 10-inch

I Kiss Your Hand, Madame—Fox Trot Vocal Refrain
Josephita—Fox Trot (from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "Tide of Empire") With Vocal Refrain
LEO REISMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 2197, 10-inch

Bye and Bye Sweetheart—Waltz With Vocal Refrain
My Time is Your Time—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
RUDY VALLEE AND HIS CONNECTICUT YANKEES
No. 2194, 10-inch

Pagan Love Song—Waltz (from the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "The Pagan") With Vocal Refrain
THE TROUBADOURS
No. 2194, 10-inch

The One Girl—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
NAT SHULKRETT AND THE VICTOR ORCHESTRA
No. 2191, 10-inch

I Get the Blues When It Rains—Fox Trot Vocal Refrain
The Things That Were Made for Love—Fox Trot
NAT SHULKRETT AND THE VICTOR ORCHESTRA
No. 2194, 10-inch

Mean to Me—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
That's What I Call Heaven—Fox Trot
LEO REISMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 2191, 10-inch

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REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

DINNER DANCES

Commencing on MONDAY NEXT, the 24TH JUNE, 1929, Dinner Dances will be held on the following Evenings Each Week until Further Notice—

**MONDAY.
TUESDAY.
THURSDAY.
SATURDAY.**

Every Sunday, Tea Dance: 4.30 to 6.30.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS LTD.

"IRONSIDES" MARCH INTO HUNAN.

DISQUIETING REPORTS IN CANTON.

HO CHIEN RETURNING IN HASTE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 19.

Startling reports are current that Chang Fat Fui, commander of the 4th Division, which is generally known as the "Ironsides," is to be appointed head of the civil administration of the Province of Hunan. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, it is said, has long been wanting to give some good territory to the "Ironsides" to occupy and develop, and Hunan has finally been singled out.

It had been reported previously that the "Ironsides" were leaving western Hunan for the South, with the city of Changsha as their first destination. For a time it was thought that they were returning to Canton, and there was much trepidation in business circles here. However, according to latest official information the "Ironsides" were heading for Changsha, "because they were needed in Hunan for the suppression of bandits and outlaws there."

The information adds that Marshal Chiang Kai Shek wishes Chang Fat Fui to reorganise the Provincial Government of Hunan. The "Ironsides" are still pouring into Hunan from Hankow and western Hupeh. It is expected that a formal edict appointing Chang Fat Fui head of the Provincial Government of Hunan will be issued from Nanking, just as soon as all the "Ironsides" have reached the province.

Ho Chien's Protest.

General Ho Chien, the military leader of Hunan, who is now in Kwangsi fighting against Wong Shu Hung, is said to be strongly objecting to the "Ironsides" taking control. He is reported to be leaving Kwangsi for Hunan with his army in order to look into matters. A message from Wuchow states that his troops have all been ordered to assemble at Pinglok, an important city on the Kwei River not far from Wuchow. Some will march back to Hunan through Lungtu Pass in the southern part of the Province, and the others through Kweilin to Hangchow.

The sudden and unexpected withdrawal of these troops from Kwangsi from Hunan, when the campaign against the Kwangsi clique is still going on, has given rise to much speculation. Some believe that they are going back to Hunan to contend with the "Ironsides" for the control of the Province. Others maintain that they are going back to suppress bandits and Communists. But the fact remains that the "Ironsides" have seized the opportunity of their absence to invade the Province, and Marshal Chiang Kai Shek appears to be in favour of Chang Fat Fui.

Nominally Gen. Ho Chien is still in supreme command of the military affairs of Hunan, being the Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Route Army. But Chang Fat Fui has an army of his own, which is far better equipped and disciplined than that of General Ho Chien's. The situation is admitted to be a very critical one.

Rumour also has it that the "Ironsides" have come to an understanding with General Chen Ming Shu. An alliance between these two against a "certain force" might be formed, it is said.

"WANTED" IN CANTON.

FUGITIVES SAID TO BE IN HONG KONG.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 19.

The Canton Foreign Office is in receipt of an order from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking to the effect that negotiations must be opened with the Hong Kong Government for the extradition of Tang Shih Cheng and Hau King Tong, "two reactionaries who have been helping the Kwangsi faction." These two former Canton notables are said to be living in the British Colony. They were loyal subordinates of Li Tsai Hsin when he was in control of the Two Kwang Provinces.

Numerous others who sided with Kwangsi against the Central Government and Kwangtung are also said to be residing in Hong Kong. It is believed that a "certain force" serious enough to warrant a demand for their extradition.

FENG YU HSIANG DENOUNCED.

CHEN MING SHU'S STRONG SPEECH.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 19.

Speaking before the officials of the Provincial Government, General Chen Ming Shu yesterday roundly denounced Feng Yu Hsiang, calling him a blind follower of the Kwangsi faction. He said: "Feng's most flagrant offence lies in his insidious intrigues with Soviet Russia. We now have evidence showing that he concluded a secret agreement with the Soviet Government in August, 1928, whereby he was to receive a big supply of arms and ammunitions in return for granting certain rights and privileges in China. Such a traitorous act should be condemned throughout the length and breadth of the country."

DEATH OF DR. BELLIOS.

WELL-KNOWN OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

The death occurred at 2.15 yesterday morning at the General Hospital, Shanghai, of Dr. Raphael Aaron Bellios.

The news will come as a great shock to his many friends in this Colony, especially those in the medical profession. For some years past, he had been in ill-health, and last year went to the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, U.S.A., for what he called a "thorough overhaul." There it was found necessary to perform a serious operation, from the effects of which Dr. Bellios never quite recovered. He returned to Shanghai, where he died yesterday morning following an operation for appendicitis.

Dr. Bellios was a man of about fifty-four years of age, and specialised in eye diseases. He had a very high reputation in Shanghai and the North, and his skill was so well known in the Far East that patients came to him from Japan and other distant places.

During his students days, when he took up special study of the eye, he was complimented by his teachers at the hospital on being the best refractonist at the time in London. He carried this reputation with him to the Far East, and the late Dr. Morrison, of Peking, who was sent to him by a mutual friend for expert advice, remarked that he "never knew there was an ophthalmic surgeon of such high attainments East of Suez."

Dr. Bellios came to Hong Kong about twenty-five years ago, having obtained the degree of M.D. at the University of Edinburgh and the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. He at first set up in general practice, which he carried on for some years, but subsequently devoted most of his time to the treatment of eye diseases. He was appointed ophthalmic surgeon to the Alice Memorial Hospital, and later sought wider scope for his talent, establishing himself in Shanghai about fifteen years ago.

Dr. Bellios was married, but had no family. His widow, to whom the sincere sympathy of all his friends will go, is now in England. He was a very highly-strung and nervous man, and not one who made friends very easily, but those with whom he made an attachment always regarded him with the greatest affection and esteem, and had the highest opinion of his ability in his own special department.

Dr. Bellios was a cousin of Mr. R. E. Bellios and a nephew of the late Mr. R. Bellios, a well-known benefactor of Hong Kong, who founded, amongst other things, the Bellios Public School and the Bellios Reformatory.

MR. P. F. DE SOUZA.

SUCCESS IN LONDON LAW EXAMINATIONS.

Dr. E. L. de Souza has received news by cable that Mr. P. F. de Souza, who is now studying at the Middle Temple, has passed the examinations in criminal and Roman law.

Young Mr. de Souza is the son of Mr. H. M. de Souza, who is a Justice of the Peace in Malacca, and his uncle is Dr. E. L. de Souza, of Hong Kong.

Besides his success in law Mr. de Souza is an expert tennis player, being at present local champion of Sidcup, Kent, and well in the running for county honours this year. He is also a member of the tennis team for the Straits Settlements against the F.M.S. in representative games.

GOVERNMENT AND WATER SUPPLY.

QUESTIONS AT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESENT AND FUTURE POLICY.

The Emergency Committee ask us to repeat our appeal of yesterday against loose talk and repeating of rumours, especially by people in a position which gives their words weight.

There are no new developments to report, but a statement by the Government at to-day's Legislative Council is invited by questions which will be put by the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton.

The *Daily Press* learns that seven flights were made yesterday by planes from Kai Tak, two machines taking the air at each flight. In the course of operations 6 cwt. of Keolin powder was dropped—but without result so far!

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, pursuant to notice, will ask:

Will the Government give this Council the following information:

1.—The present position of the water supply in this Colony?

2.—What measures have the Government already taken or planned to meet the present water shortage?

(a) By obtaining supplies of water outside the Colony.

(b) By improving the water supplies within the Colony?

3.—What plans have the Government for preventing the recurrence of the present shortage of water?

Vote of \$300,000.

The Finance Committee will be asked to approve a sum of \$300,000 for expenditure incurred on emergency works and importing water on account of the drought.

Emergency Committee Busy.

The Shipping and Landing Sub-Committee of the Water Emergency Committee met yesterday. It is understood that the question of lighterage generally and of the West River "floods of seventy" in particular were under discussion but the proceedings were private.

Several showers fell in the course of the day but the rain was not sufficient to make an appreciable difference. It was, however, enough to give streets and houses a good wash down. The Royal Observatory recorded a modest 1.4 of an inch.

Plans have been got out for converting the Victoria Recreation Club swimming pool into a storage reservoir, but the scheme still awaits approval. At present the pool loses about ten tons of water in a day and this has got to be prevented. The scheme is to pump the water into a small high level tank and from there to supply the Naval Dockyard.

The J.C.J.L. Line is also helping and the Outerkerke is expected from Manila on Sunday with 1,000 tons of water, free of freightage charges.

The Tanks.

The tanks all along the Praya, including the new Reclamation are proving a great boon to the public as they obviate the long and tedious waiting at street fountains. A number of taps are working, for two large outlet pipes release the water which runs into a number of smaller pipes, at the end of which are taps. There are sixteen taps to each tank so that at least sixteen buckets can be filled at one time, which is certainly preferable to the solitary tap at each street fountain.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S HOSTEL.

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The Joint Hon. Treasurers of the Organising Committee of the University Women's Hostel beg to acknowledge the following further donations:

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Per Mrs. I. K. D. Wingfield Ditchy

Per Mrs. B. Chan

Mrs. Bascombe

Mrs. Oswald Hunt

Per Mrs. Middleton Smith

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THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY'S MEETING.

MR. J. P. BRAGA'S QUESTIONS.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, pursuant to notice, will ask the following questions:

1.—What are the functions of the Subordinate Staff Sub-Committee?

2.—Having regard to the fact that the Sub-Committee is composed entirely of official members, will the Government consider, favourably, in the interest of the public service, the enlargement of that Board by the inclusion of unofficial members also?

Petrol Service Stations.

Mr. Braga will also ask:

1.—How many petrol service stations exist in the City of Victoria and at Kowloon, respectively, and at what places?

2.—To whom and under what conditions has permission been granted for erecting and maintaining such service stations?

3.—Are there any applications pending for the erection of additional service stations; if so, from whom have such applications been received and how many await decision?

4.—Have any applications been refused and on what grounds?

5.—What is the annual revenue derived from permits for the encroachment on Crown land and dangerous goods licences, respectively, for petrol stations in respect of:

(a) The City of Victoria; and

(b) Kowloon?

Mr. Shenton's Questions.

The questions tabulated by the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton on the water shortage will be found with the news dealing with that matter.

First Reading, &c.

The Colonial Secretary will move: That the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 6), dated May 10, 1929, be adopted.

The Attorney-General will move the first reading of:

"An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the restriction of the loading, working and discharging of cargo on Sunday."

"An Ordinance to amend further the 'Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908."

"An Ordinance to amend the Jury Ordinance, 1837."

An outline of these bills and their objects and reasons has already been published.

The Colonial Secretary is also to move the first reading of:

"An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of \$292,104.79 to defray the charges of the year 1928."

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES OF \$341,000.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee supplementary estimates to a total of \$341,394 will be presented. Of this \$300,000 is in connection with the water emergency.

Other items include \$10,273 for the resumption of certain privately owned lots at Kwant in order to preserve for Government use a large open space in the neighbourhood of the Military Training Camp at Sanwei.

A sum of \$20,000 is wanted for the installation of 70 Government service telephones and plant.

In view of the continual changes in modern documentary Chinese, the text books used in the existing syllabus for cadets and police probationers are out of date, and it has been decided that a new documentary course should be compiled locally, with translations and full annotations. A vote of \$500 is requested.

The Public Works Department asks for \$1,385, special expenditure for apparatus required in connection with proposed wireless broadcasting. A sum of \$8,000 was voted in June, 1928, and the apparatus ordered from England. It did not arrive, however, until late in December, too late for the installation of same to be completed by the end of the year. A vote of the unexpended balance is, therefore, requested to meet the cost of completing the installation of the apparatus.

The Public Works Department asks for \$4,150, for which expenditure approval is asked.

DEATH AT NAVAL HOSPITAL.

S.B.A. ENGLAND OF H.M.S. TAMAR.

NAVAL FUNERAL.

It is with much regret that we record the death yesterday morning of Mr. Maurice Courtiour England, Sick Berth Attendant attached to H.M.S. Tamar. It is understood that he died of meningitis.

S.B.A. England complained of headache last Thursday, and was subsequently removed to the Royal Naval Hospital, where he passed away. He came to Hong Kong in February, 1927, and was attached to the R.N. Hospital for some time before being transferred to H.M.S. Tamar. A sad feature connected with his death was that he was on the eve of departure for Home.

The deceased, who was 24 years of age, was a native of Southwold, Middlesex. Much sympathy will be extended to his parents at Home.

The Funeral.

Naval honours were accorded at the funeral which took place in the afternoon at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, at which the Rev. G. H. Hewitt, Naval Chaplain, officiated. A firing party from H.M.S. Caster preceded the gun carriage on which the coffin, draped with the Union Jack, was borne from the R.N. Hospital to the Cemetery. Naval officers were in attendance, and there were also present Chief and Petty Officers, other Naval ratings, and civilians including the staff of Chinese employees on the vessels.

At the close of the service, the firing party fired three volleys over the grave, and a bugler sounded the "Last Post."

List of Wreaths.

Among the floral tributes were the following:—From Commodore K. A. S. Hill; Ship's Company, H.M.S. Tamar; Surg.-Captain W. W. Kier, R.N. Hospital; Medical Officers, R.N. Hospital; Office Staff, R.N. Hospital; Medical Officer, H.M. Dockyard, and L.S.B.A. Atkinson, H.M. Dockyard; Chinese Staff, R.N. Hospital. Superintendent Sister and Sisters, R.N. Hospital; Patients of Wards 3, 4 and 6; Warrant Wardmaster and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Sineca, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Phil and Doris, Mr. and Mrs. Medina and Pat.

SEDITIONOUS LITERATURE.

SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOUR IMPOSED.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed on a Chinese yesterday for possession of seditious literature. The defendant, who was described as a schoolmaster, was tried before Mr. E. W. Hamilton. Mr. T. Murphy, A.S.P., prosecuted.

From the evidence, it appeared that defendant was arrested by a Chinese Revenue Officer on May 27 (three days before the anniversary of the Shanghai affair) in Connaught Road Central. He was carrying with him two rattan bags, both of which had false sides and bottoms.

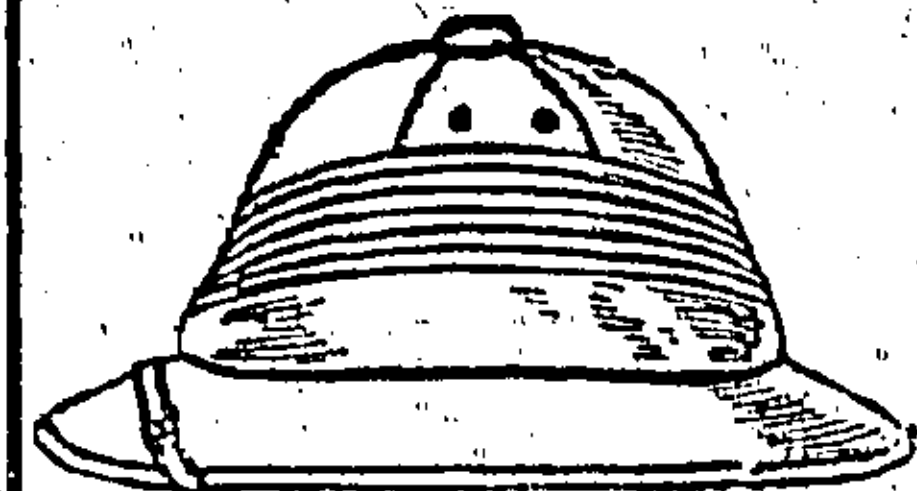
The officer stopped the defendant to search for opium, and when he discovered the double bottoms, he took the man to the Revenue Office, where a search revealed a large quantity of seditious literature. Evidence was given by the Police to the effect that the defendant gave the name of certain persons for whom he was carrying the baskets. On inquiries at the addresses given it was discovered that the persons named had left.

Defendant, who chose to make a statement from the dock rather than go into the witness-box, denied all knowledge of the contents of the basket. He said that he started out from Kowloon City with another man, each of them carrying a basket. When they reached the Wing On Company, his companion passed his basket to him. He thought the weight was extraordinary and was looking for his companion to return the basket when he was accosted.

Prior to passing sentence his Worship expressed the opinion that the documents were quite as seditious from the point of view of the Chinese Government as from that of the British Government, if not more so. Mr. Murphy mentioned at the end of the case that five hundred documents were found in the two baskets.

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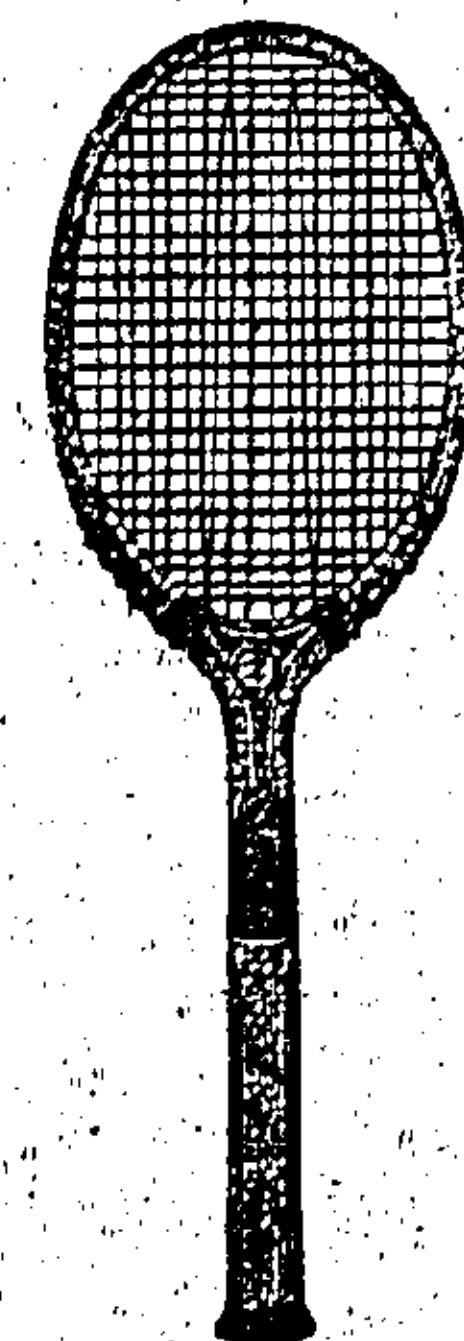
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33010F { TANGO OF THE DEATH ...
12095F { MARENKA ... POLKA
12095F { MIDNIGHT ... WALTZ
1550D { NEAPOLITAN NIGHTS ...
1550D { SONNY BOY ... Fox-Trot
1695D { 'ROUND EVENING ...
1695D { MY INSPIRATION IS YOU ...
1387D { CARMEN ...
1387D { RAMONA ... WALTZ
1387D { IN MY BOUQUET OF MEMORIES ... Fox-Trot

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Water Authority.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.
Hong Kong, 19th June, 1929. [7991]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS
of Sale by Public Auction to be
held on MONDAY, the 24th DAY
of JUNE, 1929, at 3 P.M., at the Office
of the Public Works Department, by
Order of His Excellency the Governor,
of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Sham-
shui, in the Colony of Hong Kong,
for a term of 75 years, commencing
from 1st July, 1888, with the option
of renewal at a Crown Rent to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the
King, for one further term of 24 years
less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Content in Acres, Roods and Perches.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	1246	New Kowloon Island	Between New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1235, and the Shamshui River.	As per sale plan.	About 10/6	8

[7986]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS
of Sale by Public Auction to be
held on MONDAY, the 24th DAY
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1	1247	New Kowloon Island	Between New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1246, and the Shamshui River.	As per sale plan.	About 10/6	8

[7987]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF REGINALD
JOSEPH BRBECK OF THE
HONG KONG CLUB IN THE
COLONY OF HONG KONG, CIVIL
SERVANT, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Court has, by virtue
of the provisions of Section 58 of the
Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order
Limiting the Time for Creditors and
others to send in their Claims against
the above Estate to the 19th DAY of
JULY, 1929.

All Creditors and others are accord-
ingly hereby required to send in their
Claims to the Undersigned on or before
That Date.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Administrator,
Princes Building, Hong Kong.
Dated this 10th day of June, 1929. [7992]

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CHINA SPORTS,
16, D'ARVILLE STREET. [7978]

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF WONG LEUNG
SHI, LATE OF 10, CANTON
ROAD, VICTORIA, IN THE COLONY
OF HONG KONG, WIDOW,
DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Court has, by virtue
of the provisions of Section 58 of the
Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order
Limiting the Time for Creditors and
others to send in their Claims against
the above Estate to the 19th DAY of
JULY, 1929.

All Creditors and others are accord-
ingly hereby required to send in their
Claims to the Undersigned on or before
That Date.

GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
Solicitors for the Executors,
St. George's Building,
Hong Kong. [7948]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF GUILHERMINA
HERMILLA CASRAL DE
CARVALHO, FORMERLY OF
VICTORIA IN THE COLONY OF
HONG KONG, AND LATELY
RESIDING AT 11, RUA DOS
NAVEGANTES, LISBON, IN THE
REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL,
DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Court has, by virtue
of Section 58 of the Ordinance No. 2 of
1897, made an Order Limiting the Time
of Creditors and Others to send in their
Claims against the above Estate to the
10th DAY of JULY, 1929.

All Creditors and Others are accord-
ingly hereby required to send in their
Claims to the Undersigned on or before
That Date.

Dated 11th day of June, 1929.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Administrator,
Princes Building, Hong Kong. [7948]

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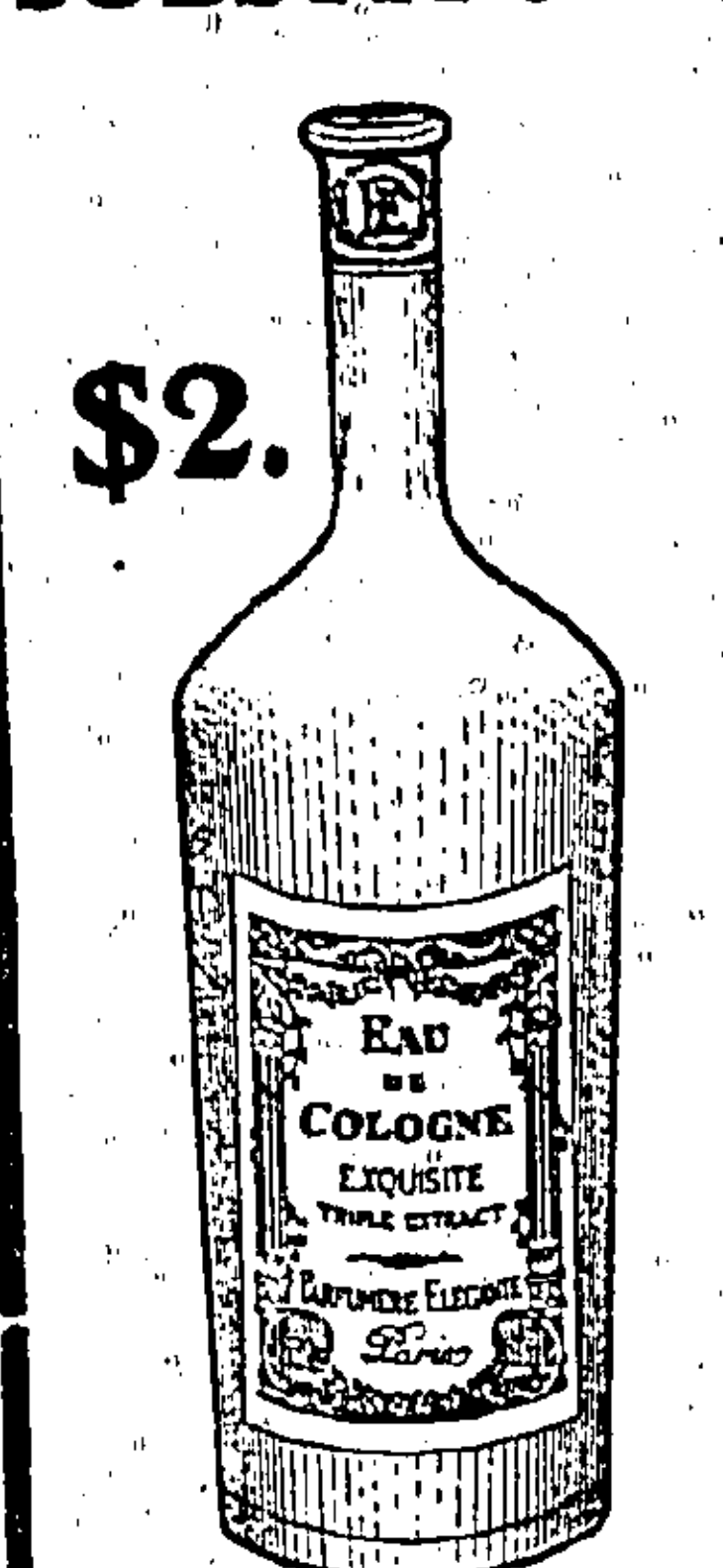
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. J. E. and Miss HANSEN wish
to thank all kind friends for
their expressions of sympathy
in their recent bereavement,
also for their floral tributes and
attendance at the funeral.

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Night Editor (Wanchai Office):
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Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.
Hong Kong, June 20, 1929.

RECrimINATORY NAVAL
ARITHMETIC.

WHILE there is a reminiscent ring
about the speeches made at the
Pilgrims dinner in London, it
would be a great mistake to regard
them as nothing more than mere
repetitions of familiar friendly
phrases. Nearly four years ago Sir
AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN said: "Peace
has come, war is ended: universal
disarmament is near," but while
there has been no war during the
interval, there has been little pro-
gress toward disarmament. Is the
outlook to-day any brighter than
it was four years ago? We believe
it is. There has been a very con-
siderable change in the situation
during the past few months—par-
ticularly since the appearance at
Geneva of President HOOVER's re-
presentative with a suggestion as
simple as it was novel. Hitherto
all discussion of the disarmament
problem had been based upon ques-
tions concerning national safety or
security. Reduction of armaments
was considered from the standard
of confidence in immunity from
direct or indirect attack. The like-
lihood of war was considered
first, and that point having been
"settled" by the experts, the next
question was to fix "the lowest
point consistent with national
safety"—to quote the League
Covenant—to which armaments
could be reduced. In other words,
the degree to which war was feared
controlled the degree to which dis-
armament could be considered. Not
one nation was disposed to view
the situation from the opposite
angle, although all were pledged to
abjure war as an instrument of
national policy and in their rela-
tions with each other.

When Mr. GIBSON arrived at
Geneva a few weeks ago with Pres-
ident Hoover's proposals, he sug-
gested that the problem be tackled
in the opposite direction. Instead
of discussing disarmament from the
point of view of probable war, said
the "United States representative,
why not discuss it on the assump-
tion that peace will be maintained?"
"A commonsense arrangement based
on the idea that we are going to
be friends." This is the new devel-
opment in international discussions
which makes the outlook to-day so
much brighter than it has been for
years—certainly since the break-
down of the Three-Power naval
conference at Geneva. Time and
again it has been declared that war
between Great Britain and the
United States is "unthinkable,"
yet even these two nations have not
been able to discuss disarmament
in terms of peace. Neither nation
has cause to suspect or fear the
other, yet whenever their repre-
sentatives have met to consider ways
and means of reducing naval ex-
penditure, the main arguments
have rested on the factor of national
safety in the event of war. It is
clear that if Anglo-American agree-
ment on naval limitation cannot
be debated without the likelihood
of war being considered, there is
little possibility of nations much
less friendly with each other coming
to a satisfactory understanding on
such a difficult subject. On the
other hand, if Great Britain and
the United States can discuss the
subject from a commonsense point
of view as between friends, and not
as potential enemies, there is every
reason to believe that other nations
will in equal measure, with the
false and hurtful premise of assum-
ing the possibility of war removed,
real progress toward disarmament
should be both easy and rapid.

One question which has caused
much ill-feeling between Great
Britain and the United States is
that concerning the rights of
neutrals. This is an issue which,
perhaps, can be excluded from the
Anglo-American conversations on
naval reductions. If it can, so
much the better; with competitive
armaments checked, supplementary
questions—however, important and
difficult—can be discussed in an
atmosphere more conducive to
equitable settlement. Mr. BALDWIN
was not convinced of the urgency
of instituting negotiations having
as their object the preparation of
rules which could only be applied
in time of war. Britain having
ratified the multilateral treaty re-
nouncing war, the ex-Premier did
not consider there was any great
hurry to discuss Anglo-American
differences as to what is meant by
the freedom of the seas. Mr. MAC-
DONALD, however, just before the
recent election, expressed a different
opinion. He considered that as a
result of Britain having signed the
Pact of Paris renouncing war, the
question had entered upon a totally
new phase. He contended that
complete agreement between Great
Britain and the United States re-
garding the rights of neutrals at
sea was now possible, and should
be reached at once. Probably this
issue will be discussed when the
Prime Minister makes his promised
visit to Washington. The matter is
one of very great importance, and
the divergence of view is very wide.
It has been declared that "the
Navy of the United States is the
means which will give weight to
her views as to the proper treat-
ment of neutral commerce in war."
No nation at war will
renounce the right to attack prop-
erty unless it must. Possibly Mr.
MACDONALD will be able to reply so
effectively to that assertion that
American anxieties on the subject
will be removed. It is significant
that Senator BORAH favours a con-
ference on maritime law before
any further Anglo-American naval
negotiations are entered upon, be-
lieving that agreement on this issue
must be reached before anything
can be done to reduce the navies
whose task it is to enforce ob-
servance of that law. Certainly,
Anglo-American agreement as to
what is meant by the freedom of
the seas would be a tremendous
achievement, whether it comes be-
fore or after discussion of the
armament issue.

As a result of the meeting be-
tween Mr. MACDONALD and General
Dawes, the new American Ambassa-
dor to Great Britain, it really
does look as though the recrimina-
tory arithmetic method of dis-
cussing disarmament is at last to
be abandoned. Captain DEWAR,
R.N., has described very aptly the
sort of thing that has been going
on in an effort to find a general
coefficient of security, when every
question raised is contingent on
something else. "You divide the
number of Serbian reservists by the
height of the Alps, subtract the
width of the Adriatic, add it to the
square root of soundings in the
Suez Canal, subtract the number
of large Japanese cruisers; divide
the result by the cube root of the
horsepower of the latest French
submarine, all into the sum of the
length of the coastline of America
divided by the mileage of Great
Britain's trade routes. The result
is a figure of defence relativity
which means nothing. In this
thorny region of technicalities one
may wander round and round for
days and years." This is how a
British naval officer regards the
efforts so far made to find a com-
mon basis of agreement for naval
reductions. Reuter tells us that
the "Morning Post" says the naval
needs of the British Empire and
the United States differ essentially,
and it will be hard to devise a
"yardstick" equally applicable to
chalk and cheese. This is precisely
not the proper spirit in which to
receive the American overtures to
Great Britain. It is quite true that
the traditional naval policies of the
two countries have been divergent,
but that is the very reason why
every possible effort should be made
now to bring them into harmony.
The KELLOGG Pact, and the GIBSON
gesture at Geneva, at least open
the way to a commonsense agree-
ment on the assumption that the
two great English-speaking nations
not only are, but intend to remain,
friends.

News and Views.

Mr. ARTHUR OSCAR BARRADAS,
formerly of St. Joseph's Mansions,
who died intestate, left local
estate worth \$31,400. Letters of
administration have been granted
to Mr. JOSE AUGUSTO BARRADAS.

Starting on Monday next (June
24) dinner dances will be held at
the Repulse Bay Hotel on Mon-
days, Tuesdays, Thursdays and
Saturdays. A tea dance will be
held every Sunday afternoon from
4.30 to 6.30.

Three Chinese cases of smallpox,
and three deaths are reported from
Victoria during the twenty-four
hours ended June 18. During the
same period one Chinese case of
diphtheria and one death were also
reported.

A reward of \$500 is offered by
the Captain Superintendent of
Police for the arrest of Wong Cho
On, on a charge of embezzlement
of \$20,578.24, alleged to have been
stolen from the Kwong Ah Co. of
No. 6, Wing Lok Street.

The Central Bank of China in
Swatow has according to the
vernacular Press suspended busi-
ness for the time being, the pro-
Kwangsi troops under Hsu King
Tong having carried away all the
funds of the Bank before they
evacuated Swatow.

According to the *Industrial &
Commercial Daily Press* through
the recommendation of General Li
Ming Shui, Mr. Yao Yu Hsin
has been appointed as Commis-
sioner for Foreign Affairs of
Kwangsi and Superintendent of
Customs of Wuchow. Mr. Yao has
already taken up his posts.

Mr. P. L. P. Thomas, of the
General Electric Company reports
the theft of 700 torches valued at
\$350 and 101 sockets, valued at
\$84.00. The theft is thought to
have taken place some time be-
tween January 1 and June 15, this
year, and was not discovered until
a check on the stock was made last
week-end.

A 19 year old amah of 12, Funk
Tai Terrace, was admitted to hos-
pital suffering from the effects of
a big dose of opium. A junk
master also made a report to the
police that he rescued a young
woman from the water near the
P. & O. coal yards at Taikoktsui.
The woman was taken to the
Kwong Wah Hospital.

Next Wednesday afternoon has
been fixed for the hearing of the
charges against J. M. de Souza, a
former clerk at the Post Office, in
connection with alleged fraudulent
conversion of postal documents.
Ten witnesses will be called for
the Crown, which will be repre-
sented by Mr. L. R. Andrews,
Assistant Crown Solicitor. Mr.
T. J. Prior is for the defence.

The Philippines for the first time
have long-distance telephone com-
munication. A line between Mani-
la and Baguio, summer capital of
the islands approximately 165 miles
north of Manila, has been in-
augurated. Acting Governor Gen-
eral Eugene A. Gilmore and
Manuel Quezon, president of the
insular Senate, conducted the first
conversation over the new line.

Chinese athletes in the Philip-
pines are hopeful that they will be
able to journey to Canton in
October to participate in the
Chinese National Athletic meet
which is to be held as a prelude
to the 1930 Far Eastern Games at
Tokyo. In a similar meet in 1923
the Chinese sent swimming, basket-
ball, track and field teams. Whe-
ther a Chinese team from Manila
can be sent to the Canton games
depends entirely upon the worth of
the athletic material available.

Claims of Professor Paul Beyer,
archaeologist of the University of
the Philippines, that he has found
traces of an ancient civilization in
the archipelago are to be investigat-
ed by the Bureau of Science if
that organization succeeds in ob-
taining an appropriation of
P.150,000 for the work. If funds
are made available research for the
first year will be concentrated in
Nabaliches, where Dr. Beyer made
excavations recently, resulting in
traces of a stone age civilization.

Pressing entrance into the
trans-Pacific radio communications
field in competition with the Radio
Corporation of America and its
local subsidiaries, the Mackay Radio
and Telegraph company of Calif-
ornia has filed a P.50,000 bond to
guarantee that within three years
it will operate under the franchise
granted to it by the Philippines
Legislature. The Radio Corpora-
tion of the Philippines had pre-
viously opposed granting franchises
to and accepting the bond of the
Mackay interests.

Mr. E. Ralphs, Assistant Com-
missioner of the St. John Ambu-
lance Brigade in the Colony, has
received the following letter from
the Hon. Mr. T. H. King, Captain
Superintendent of Police and Chief
Officer of the Fire Brigade:—"On
the night of Saturday, June 15, a
fire occurred in Cochrane Street,
Central District, which threatened,
at one time, to assume serious pro-
portions. Several members of your
Brigade were present on the scene,
and gave valuable assistance in
hauling hoses and carrying mea-
sures. On behalf of the Fire
Brigade, I beg to thank those
members, through you, for their
helpful co-operation."

The case in which two Chinese
are charged with assault on a
singing girl ended at the Central
Magistracy yesterday, when Mr.
E. W. Hamilton discharged both
men on the ground that there had
been no evidence produced by the
prosecution to support the girl's
story. He added that the case was
thoroughly suspicious.

Dynamite on a 'Bus'

A fisherman was arrested on a
'bus with a quantity of dynamite
and several detonators in his
possession. Mr. Whyte Smith im-
posed a fine of \$20 and remarked
that defendant was a dangerous
fellow traveller.

Philippine Lumber for China

China's railway construction pro-
gramme has given a tremendous
impetus to the Philippines lumber
industry. Four of the leading
lumber concerns in the islands have
united to fill an order for 2,100,000
board feet of Philippine lumber.
This is the largest single order ever
received by the industry and comes
from the Chinese National Govern-
ment. The material ordered by
China is to be used for track
"sleepers" and bridge construc-
tion. Originally the order was
placed with one Philippines com-
pany but it was necessary for that
firm to call in three other companies
to fill it in the time specified. It
is believed that China's demand for
Philippines lumber will last indefi-
nitely. The Chinese railway build-
ing programme is to be spread out
over a number of years, making it
possible for many saw mills in the
Philippines to operate full blast
over a long period. A Norwegian
tramp steamer has been chartered
to take the first shipment of 35,000
feet of board lumber to China.

No Prohibition in Philippines.

Efforts of William E. "Pussy-
foot" Johnson to "dry up" the
Philippine Islands appear to have
borne little or no fruit. On a
voyage around the world in Janu-
ary of this year "Pussyfoot" went
to the Philippines and waged a
strenuous stump campaign. Interest
in the aftermath of his visit has
been aroused as a result of his
latest onslaught against the liquor
traffic in India. Observers believe
that despite "Pussyfoot's" optimis-
m he will find the Far East
anything but anxious to give up
the joys that are found in bottles
and kegs. Dean Jorge Bocobo, of
the Law School of the University
of the Philippines is of the opinion
that the campaign of Johnson has
accomplished nothing. Dean Bocobo
thinks that only dreamers can see
the day when prohibition can come
to the Philippines. He doubts,
even, that movements to have the
United States Government extend
the provisions of the 18th amend-
ment and the Volstead Act to the
Philippines would prove successful.
Dean Bocobo, incidentally, is not
against prohibition. He considers
that the people of the Philippines
do not realize "the true benefits
that would result from prohibi-
tion."

Looking Back 35 Years.

It has been decided at the Magis-
tracy this week that coolies may
carry their bamboo carrying-poles
on the crowded pavements of the
Colony to the inconvenience and
danger of other people with perfect
impunity. There is nothing in the
legislative enactments, so the magis-
trate says, which inhibits this. If
that be so, it is a matter to which
the Government may well give early
attention. There are far too many
coolies using the crowded sidewalks
with their carrying-poles on their
shoulders, and I have myself
witnessed many of the "in-
evitable accidents" which result
in a disturbance.—*Hong Kong
Daily Press*, June 20, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

Cheung Afu, a night-soil coolie,
was charged by Police-Sergeant
Perry with escaping from lawful
custody on the 15th ultimo. The
sergeant said: "The prisoner was
convicted on May 5 last and was
fined \$150, in default three months'
hard labour, for a breach of the
Opium Ordinance. I produce the
depositions in the case. After he
was convicted I removed him and
the other prisoners in the same case
to the shroff's room, awaiting the
committal order, and while so wait-
ing he made his escape. Last
night, from information received,
I went to a coolie-house in Aber-
deen Street, and there arrested the
prisoner. I identify him positively
as Cheung Afu, the first prisoner
in Police case No. 2471." The pri-
soner, in defence, said:—"I went
out of the shroff's room to obey a
call of nature, and on my return-
ing to the room again a Chinaman
turned me out. I told him that I
had been fined, and had no money
to pay the fine and was going to
gaol. He would not listen to me,
but turned me out." Fined \$150, in
default, fourteen days' imprison-
ment with hard labour.—*Hong Kong
Daily Press*, June 20, 1879.

"SIDE BY SIDE IN UNDERSTANDING."**"TO THE TABLELAND OF PEACE."****THE NEED FOR DISARMAMENT.****GEN. DAWES' "TECHNICAL YARDSTICK."****[REUTER'S AND BRITISH WIRELESS.]**

London, June 18.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Labour Premier, made an important statement on the subject of his recent conversation with the new American Ambassador, in the course of a speech at a dinner given in his honour by the Loo-ismouth Municipality this evening.

Mr. MacDonald pointed out that the Labour Government had lost no time in getting into harness.

"I made it clear before and during the General Election, that I would put our relations with the United States in the forefront of national concerns. We have not let the grass grow under our feet," he added, "and General Dawes was good enough to take a long journey almost as soon as he arrived in Britain in order to talk to me in connection with this all-important subject of Anglo-American relations."

"We did not meet," the Premier went on, "to threaten other nations, to dominate other peoples, or to form alliances or pacts."

"We have, and had no intention of presenting other nations with an accomplished fact which they could take or leave."

Co-Operative Fellowship.

"We met inspired by the hope that we might be instrumental in preparing a board round which other nations might ultimately sit in co-operative fellowship, studying the arts and the ways to peace and gaining a sense of security, not by arms, but by the absence of arms."

"I hope that neither the large nor the small States will have any doubt that what have been called Anglo-American conversations are not exclusive—they are inclusive."

Continuing, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, said that "the mighty Republic across the Atlantic will enter into no European entanglements or alliances, but no-one ought to suspect that it will decline to serve the common interests of peace and democracy."

Work To Be Done.

"There are obstacles to be surmounted, differing interests to be reconciled, some historical rivalries to be soothed, rivalries which are legitimate to be confined to their proper channels, and such considerations, for instance, as those mentioned by Mr. Winston Churchill in his naval disarmament speech the other day, to be studied and adjusted."

"That," he concluded, "is the glorious task which, the happy conversations of the American Ambassador and myself has opened up. I pray that the whole Nation, irrespective of party, will share helpfully in our labours, give us its confidence and enable us to carry on the work to a successful conclusion."

PILGRIMS CLUB BANQUET.**General Dawes Welcomed.**

At a banquet of welcome to General Dawes, the new American Ambassador, at the Pilgrims Club, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, proposed the toast of the guest of the evening, who, in the few days since his landing, "has stirred our imagination by his purposeful energy, characteristic of his purposeful energy, characteristic of his purposeful energy, and directness of action."

In extending a very sincere and cordial welcome to General Dawes, Mr. Henderson recalled that both in the stressful days of war and in the anxious times that followed, General Dawes played a distinguished part. "It is," he said, "no exaggeration to suggest that your name, linked so closely as it is with one of the major pieces of post-war constructive efforts in Europe, is a familiar and highly respected one both in this country and on the Continent."

Democracy's Progress.

Mr. Henderson continued:—"To-day, Sir, you come into our midst as the Ambassador of a great and friendly neighbour. Your nation has played an important part in the struggle for freedom and it is destined, I believe, to play a vital part in the cause of peace by leading nations to have reliance, not on force, but upon normal right and international law."

"Our two democracies have marched side-by-side in comradeship and understanding through a long period. There subsists between them, I confidently assert, a mutual trust, well-founded respect and a community of aim that are essential ingredients of real friendship and helpful co-operation. They are animated by common ideals of peace and human well-being. They are, as one in their desire to eliminate war from international relationships and to translate the powerful popular sentiment on peace into practical measures for peace."

"Whatever mischief-makers and busy-bodies, wherever they may be found, may say to the contrary, I assert without hesitation or qualification that the British people look upon the United States of America and upon all other nations with the sole desire to see peace realised. We desire that peace shall endure, not merely as a condition representing the absence of war, but as a system of human relationships represented by active co-operation between nations."

"I hope and believe that our respective countries are inspired by the comradeship of peace and that they are anxious to join with other nations in a new and concerted effort and successful effort to reach the goal of definite disarmament."

Need For Disarmament.

"The world needs disarmament. Peoples yearn for it. Governments would welcome it. There is now a new hope and a new strength in the hearts of the peoples of the world. They believe the time for action is here. They wait anxiously for results. They look to their Governments resolutely to grapple with the difficulties and to carry forward and upward to the tableland of peace, friendship and co-operation, towards which they have been struggling through long generations."

In conclusion, Mr. Henderson expressed the hope that General Dawes' stay in England might be profitable to the supreme cause of Anglo-American understanding and international peace and co-operation."

General Dawes' Speech.

Replying to the toast, the American Ambassador, expressed thanks for the cordiality of their welcome, and went on to refer to the conversations with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at Porters.

At the outset, General Dawes said that the conversations were directed towards finding practical methods for making the Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war, not a mere gesture, but the foundation of an era of peace on earth and goodwill towards men. He drew attention to the importance of an early agreement on naval reduction as being at present of outstanding importance and seemingly the next step to be taken towards world peace."

New Methods.

General Dawes outlined suggestions regarding a change in the methods of future negotiation of naval disarmament, which while not ignoring the technical experts, should be first and foremost adjusted to the laws of human nature.

While it might be possible for naval experts to arrive at a definition and evaluation of the fighting strength of a ship, each Government might obtain its "yardstick" definition of the naval "yardstick" (standard of measurement) and then, the final fixation of the technical yardstick should be made by a committee of statesmen of the countries concerned, and the members of this committee should be the ones to draft the terms of the final agreement which should be couched in simple terms, capable of being understood by the ordinary man in the street.

In the joint hands of the Anglo-American peoples, General Dawes added, rests not only their secure guarantee, but the Ark of the Covenant of human freedom. "General Dawes expressed the opinion that it was vastly more difficult for a mixed Commission of Navy technicians and statesmen to agree upon a plan for naval disarmament than for a mixed Commission of economists and statesmen to agree on a reparations settlement which history had shown to be practically impossible."

Statesmen's Initiative.

Upon statesmen, he went on, primarily lies the duty of peace-making and in the negotiations they must hold the initiative. If, however, the naval experts rise to a proper sense of their responsibility, the use by statesmen of their "yardstick" will not be one which will invite peril from extreme pacifists or the extreme militarists, who form a "lunatic fringe."

For the proper solution of the problems, he said, a method must be adopted which utilises the full weight of the ablest naval experts and the highest qualities of statesmanship without unnecessary collisions during the first formulating period when they were primarily concerned with two separate objectives. General Dawes concluded by attributing the failure of the Geneva Conference to the fact that the Committees there were mixed statesmen and technicians. "The method," he added, "was adjusted to human reasoning, but not to human nature."

(Continued on next Column).

U.S. "DRY" AGENTS CRITICIZED.**ALLEGED LAX USE OF FIREARMS.****PRES. HOOVER'S REPLY.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

New York, June 19.

Public indignation over a series of incidents attributed to the lax use of firearms by Prohibition agents on the Canadian border was the subject of reporters' questions at the White House to-day.

President Hoover responded to them by appealing to Americans along the border to assist the authorities to prevent rum-running. He said every effort was being made to prevent the mis-use of arms.

The President's statement was followed by an announcement by Assistant Secretary Lowman that Federal agents reported an unprecedented concentration of rum-smugglers along the border from Vancouver to the Atlantic, necessitating the mobilisation of prohibition officers.

Sir A. Chamberlain's Support.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, who was Foreign Secretary in the late Government, in a later speech, assured General Dawes that the welcome Mr. Arthur Henderson had given was a welcome not of a Party but of the British Nation.

Sir Austen endorsed the warm sentiments for the United States expressed by Mr. Henderson and said he was most hopeful and very confident that the difficulties of detail and adjustment hitherto separating Britain and America on the naval question would be solved before long by the use of the new "yardstick" of which General Dawes and President Hoover had spoken.

Premier's Letter.

A letter from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was read, in which he said that America and Britain were feeling a great world impulse to get side by side, but this did not mean that anybody was being left behind.

London Press Comment.

This morning's newspapers generally welcome General Dawes' speech at the Pilgrims Club, as a useful contribution to the subject of general naval reduction. The difficulties of defining the "yardstick" are not, however, underestimated.

The Morning Post points out that it is hard to devise a yardstick equally applicable to chalk and cheese. The naval needs of the United States and the British Empire differ essentially. The Times says that theoretically the naval experts might find a yardstick of universal application, but in practice an agreed reduction along this line of search is hardly to be expected. It considers, however, that the procedure outlined will be adopted in view of the Forbes conversations, and all the Governments interested will tabulate the concessions they can make and expect to receive. An international conference will then meet for the purpose of reducing the differing definitions to one.

Opinion in America.

WASHINGTON, June 19. State Department officials have so far received no word from Mr. MacDonald with regard to his proposed visit to America, but they reiterate he will be most cordially welcomed at any time.

Newspapers here give enormous prominence to the speeches of Mr. MacDonald and General Dawes, which have made a very favourable impression. It is well known that President Hoover approved of the essential features of the Dawes speech before Dawes sailed. The speech generally is interpreted as foreshadowing a continuance of consideration of naval reduction by the League preparatory to a Commission, and not the establishment of any additional machinery. It is stated on high authority that General Dawes doubtless contemplates a procedure whereby naval formulae worked out by experts of the interested powers will be submitted to the commission after which a conference of statesmen will be held to arrange a compromise between various viewpoints.

The Democrat, Senator Tydings, has submitted a resolution to the Senate authorising President Hoover to call an international conference to consider an all-round reduction of armaments, but well-informed circles think the best method of proceeding to Disarmament is with the machinery of the League.

(Continued on next Column).

QUAKE DEATH ROLL MOUNTING.**MORE SHOCKS REPORTED.****SCENES OF DESOLATION REVEALED.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

Wellington, June 18.

The death toll has now reached 15.

Thirty-two distinct minor disturbances, in addition to the main shock, were recorded at Christchurch Observatory till 10.30 this morning.

Forty-three minor shocks were reported at Takaka township, near Nelson, between midnight and 3 a.m.

Experts are of opinion that the earthquake originated in the Buller Gorge district. The population of Murchison (in the Buller Gorge) spent a night of terror amid constant detonations and tremors. Daylight revealed a scene of desolation.

Two more homesteads in the Buller Valley were overwhelmed, an entire hilltop crashing on to them, burying the houses with their occupants.

Still More Tremors.

Wellington, June 18.

Minor earthquake shocks continue. The Postmaster at Westport reports four severe shocks early this morning, which further damaged the Post Office.

A very heavy gale and rain is increasing the hardships of people driven from their houses.

THE REPARATIONS FINDINGS.**GERMAN DELEGATE IN PARIS.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

Paris, June 19.

Herr Stresemann has arrived and conferred with Mr. Briand and Poincare, and leading Government officials, with regard to the date and venue of the International Conference on the findings of the Reparations Experts' Committee.

RELIGIOUS FRICTION IN MYSORE.**POLICE FIRE ON CROWD.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

Bombay, June 19.

The Moslem Festival of Maharram was the occasion of a clash between Hindus and Moslems at Mysore, Mysore. Police fired on the crowd killing 2 and wounding 40, who were sent to hospital. Troops and police reinforcements have been sent to Davangere.

NEW YORK HEAT WAVE.**OVER 20 DEATHS.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

New York, June 19.

A record New York temperature of 92 in the shade is the climax of a ten days' heat wave which was responsible for ten deaths yesterday. Twelve others were drowned over the week-end whilst seeking relief in bathing.

Japan Satisfied.

Tokyo, June 18.

Though press comment is not yet forthcoming the evening papers give prominence to General Dawes' speech.

Official circles welcome the prospect of further disarmament which the speech appears to hold out, and intimate there is no fear of Japan being "left in the cold" and faced, with a special Anglo-American understanding to which Japan is no party.

Naval authorities appear to think it is harder to discover a satisfactory yardstick than is imagined, but withhold comment pending official receipt of the speech.

Mr. MacDonald's Plans.

London, June 18.—It is now stated that the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, will fly from Scotland to London on Thursday in a Royal Air Force Fairey 3 F machine.

The machine is a long-range bomber used for the Air Council Communication Service and his health has been missing since his arrival on May 9 and up to the present no news has been received of his whereabouts.

Mr. Llew, has three younger brothers, a cousin, and a son in Kuala Lumpur.

CHANNEL AIR DISASTER.**FORMAL INVESTIGATION TO BE HELD.****CAUSE OF THE CRASH.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

London, June 18.

The Air Ministry announces that it has been decided to order a formal investigation into the Imperial Airways Channel disaster, and that the composition of the conference will be announced at an early date.

Officials from the Air Ministry and Imperial Airways to-day examined the wreckage of the liner, which now lies on the beach at Dungeness.

Newspaper correspondents state that it has been established that, firstly, the liner got into difficulties through her engine shaft breaking and smashing two holes in the machine. Secondly, the plane turned upside down, in striking the water, so that the emergency exit in the roof was submerged, this accounting, in some measure, for the loss of life.

PARLIAMENTARY POSTS.**MORE APPOINTMENTS.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

London, June 18.

Mr. Sidney Webb, Secretary for Dominion Affairs, has asked Mr. Ponsonby, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs, to assume the chairmanship of the Oversea Settlement Committee. He has also invited Mr. Lunn, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies (who has been a member of the Committee for some years) to act as Deputy Chairman.

Mr. Webb has appointed Major Church to be a member of the Colonial Appointments Committee, in place of Dr. Drummond Shields, who has resigned his membership, on his appointment as Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the India Office.

CABARET SIEGE IN BERLIN.**HEAVYWEIGHT BOXERS IN DEFENDING GARRISON.****["D.P." Special Service.]**

An extraordinary comedy is centering around a sumptuous building known as the Delphi Palace, situated in one of the more elegant parts of modern Berlin. The Delphi Palace was some time ago hired by a certain Herr Schneid from its owner, Herr Sehning as a luxurious night cabaret. Presently a petition of bankruptcy was preferred against Herr Schneid and Herr Sehning exercised his right of declaring the contract of hire void under the bankruptcy law.

Subsequently the bankruptcy order was annulled, and Herr Schneid claims that his original contract is again valid. Fearing the designs of Herr Schneid, who had already once entered into the occupation of the Palace with the aid of physical force, Herr Sehning took the precaution of posting day and night sentries about the precincts.

Later, Herr Schneid arrived with a force of retainers, including three heavyweight boxers, who speedily dismissed the guard and captured the keys. The invaders barricaded themselves in the fortress and defied the forces of Herr Sehning, while the law, uncertain of who was right, looked on inactive.

Herr Sehning, however, has cut off the water and electricity supplies and the telephone, and is now waiting for fatigue and famine to compel the beleaguered "garrison" to surrender their fortress.

CONTRABAND TOBACCO.**HALF A TON SEIZED IN SARONG BOXES.**

An ingenious dodge to put the Preventive Service off the scent was tried by two Chinese who managed to smuggle no less than half a ton of tobacco into Singapore.

The contraband was brought in to the Colony from Bangkok packed in four boxes which were declared to contain sarongs. The boxes were removed to a house in Serangoon Road where the discovery was made.

The two accused were charged before the Fourth Police Magistrate. The first was fined \$500 and the second man was fined \$300.

TOWKAY MISSING.**NO NEWS SINCE RETURN TO CHINA.**

Towkay Liew Wye Hin, of Kuala Lumpur, who returned to Canton from Singapore, for his health, has been missing since his arrival on May 9 and up to the present no news has been received of his whereabouts.

Mr. Liew, has three younger brothers, a cousin, and a son in Kuala Lumpur.

"EDUCATIVE PERIOD" IN CHINA.**UNIFICATION NOW COMPLETE.****PROGRESS TOWARDS DEMOCRACY.****THE KUOMINTANG PROGRAMME.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

Nanking, June 19.

At the conclusion of the Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang yesterday, a lengthy manifesto was issued, outlining the Party's future programme, during the "Educative Period," which the Conference decided should last for 6 years, terminating in 1933.

The manifesto stresses that the nation must be thoroughly trained in the exercise of political power so that the Revolution may really be ended, and the foundations of a Republic solidly laid.

Stating that the unification of China is now completed since the State Burial of Sun Yat Sen was held, the manifesto goes on to say that the Conference opened with the intention of concentrating purely upon the constructive problems confronting the nation, in order to decide upon a policy of Party and Government, which must be one that is fully realisable and fulfillable.

After a thorough analysis of a number of resolutions, they adopted the most important, appertaining to, firstly, the progress of the Kuomintang Party.

Secondly, The limitation of the length of the "Educative" period.

Thirdly, As to popular organisations.

Fourthly, Promotion of local self-government.

Fifthly, The proper exercise of the functions of Government.

Sixthly, The organisation and completion of the five Yuan (boards) established by organic law.

Foreign Affairs, Military Affairs, Finance, Communications, Education, Home Affairs, Agriculture, Mining, Commerce, and similar economic questions, also Conservancy Work and suppression of banditry and opium; and the organisation of Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs, are amongst the future programmes and policies laid down.

Abolish the Old Regime.

Thus, the Conference hopes to make the Educative period one of actual accomplishments in Reconstruction, making the Party in a real sense leaders of the country.

In the firm belief that all Party members and people throughout China who realise the present conditions and its need of positive accomplishments, will do their utmost in supporting and helping to carry out the programme, the Conference then points out that it is urgently necessary that the Party continue showing its Revolutionary spirit, and that it should remove all vestiges of the old regime, which would encourage counter-revolutionary activities, thus making obstacles to unification and reconstruction.

"Unequal Treaties" Again!

The manifesto further points out that another consideration is the attainment of the status and equality of complete freedom for the family of nations. It states that as long as its political sovereignty is impaired China is unable to exercise the fullest freedom in constructive work.

"The abolition of unequal Treaties must therefore be an integral part of our Revolutionary endeavour. We should proceed with the determination of using practicable methods."

Training people to exercise the "five powers," and the establishing of local self-government are important items during the "Educative" stage. Without the latter it would be difficult for the Party and Government to establish complete political democracy.

The Conference therefore must impress upon all Party members that the promotion of local self-government is the most important part of their duty.

Sacrifices Necessary.

Laying down that the "Educative Period" shall terminate in 1933, the Conference says that perhaps six years is much too short, but it hopes that the whole nation realize that the one aim of the present revolution is to complete satisfactorily the Educative Period, so that Constitutional powers may ultimately be delegated to the people. Therefore it stresses the necessity for the fullest co-operation between Party and nation.

In conclusion, the Conference feels that the Party should not be too militaristic nor counter-revolutionary activities, nor even dangers of feudalism. The greatest danger is if the nation shows inertia and moral lassitude.

It is only when Party members and the whole nation co-operate to the fullest in pushing forward with the guidance of Party principles, and show willingness to sacrifice, with firm determination for the complete Educative Period in an orderly manner that "we shall be able to remove the sufferings of the people and establish the nation upon a solid foundation. It is our hope that we may be loyal, and courageous, and present a united front for the attainment of our declared aims."

Another Conference.

SHANGHAI, June 19.

It is learned from Chinese sources in Nanking that an important conference will be held at Haichowfu. The delegates, who probably will include Chiang Kai' Shek, Tang Seng Chi, Ho Cheng Chun, Ho Ying Ching, Hsu Fu Chu, Ho Yao Tsu, Chu Pei Teh and Fang Chen Wu, are expected to arrive at Haichowfu on or before June 23.

At the conclusion of the conference Chiang Kai' Shek will go to Chingchow where his Field Headquarters will probably be located.

LI TSAI HSIN TO BE SET FREE.**(Nam Cheung "Pao").**

It has been decided at the 2nd Kuomintang Plenary Congress to release Marshal Li Tsai Hsin.

FAMINE IN SHENSI.**TERRIBLE TALE OF DEATHS.****[NAN CHUNG KUO NEWS SERVICE.]**

SHANGHAI, June 18.

According to a message from Sai On, Shensi Province, the famine situation in Shensi and Kansu does not show any signs of improving. It is estimated that up to the beginning of this month, more than 235,000 people had perished, and it is thought there are a great number of deaths still not reported.

ANOTHER MISSION TO YEN HSI SHAN.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

PEKING, June 19.

Hsiung Shih Hui, a special delegate from Chiang Kai' Shek, has passed through a route to Tai-yuan. He stated reliably that he hopes to succeed where the Ho Cheng Chun and Tang Seng Chi mission failed.

Hsiung carries an autograph letter from Chiang, which he hopes will change Yen Hsi Shan's mind.

Telegrams in Brief.

A serious flood disaster is reported from Bogota, Columbia, where a landslide caused a diversion of the Quilande River, whose waters overwhelmed the town of Seville, killing forty and injuring over a hundred others.

The British Broadcasting Corporation announces that H.M. the Queen has graciously consented to the broadcasting of her speech, on June 25, when she lays the foundation-stone of the Young Women's Christian Association's new building in Great Russell Street, Tottenham Court Road, London.

The Egyptian Premier has arrived in London. He was met at Victoria Station by representatives of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Foreign Secretary. During his stay, the degree of Doctor of Civil Law will be conferred upon him by Oxford University.

Three of the most important Utility Companies of upper New York State, the Buffalo-Magara Eastern Power Corporation, North Eastern Corporation and Mohawk-Hudson Corporation—have merged, with a combined capital of 600 million dollars.

In consequence of the weakness of sterling exchange, American houses have purchased \$7,000,000 worth of gold bullion in London for immediate shipment.

Eight people have been killed and many injured in a collision between two workmen's trains at Grammont.

Sports News

Tennis Notes.

Rain has interfered with the progress of the Tennis League, and for the past fortnight the week-end matches have had to be put off. As a result the fixtures are badly behind-hand and unless Clubs arrange mid-week matches, the season will be unduly lengthened. Several Clubs have already made a start in this direction, and others would do well to follow suit.

"A" Division has not been much affected, however. Despite the heavy showers on Saturday, University, who found their courts dry enough to play on, met the Kowloon Cricket Club, while on Monday the Chinese Recreation Club met the Indian Recreation Club. Most Clubs have already played more than half their matches, and the fixtures should be completed early next month.

In the two matches referred to Kowloon proved much too strong for the University who were without Dr. Tottenham, and won by 8 sets to 1. The Fincher brothers again showed good form, the wet ground suiting "E.C." Kowloon have played five matches of which they won 4 and lost 1, the latter being to the Hong Kong Cricket Club.

There was some capital play in the other match, between the Chinese and Indian Recreation Clubs, and although the former won, the Indians made a spirited effort. The Chinese who played at home, of course started favourites, but the Indians had real hopes of winning, so that rivalry was keen.

S. A. Rumjahn and A. H. Rumjahn played a great game for their Club. They first met M. K. Lo and Ng Sze Kwong running away with a lead of 5-3 and being three times within a point of winning the set. The Chinese pair pulled through however and although in the following four games a ding-dong struggle was seen in each game they won them all. The Indians continued to play well in the second and third rounds and succeeded in beating M. W. Lo and C. Chou, and Yew Man Kit and Ho Ka Lau.

For the Chinese M. K. Lo and Ng Sze Kwong did best, contributing three sets, while Yew Man Kit and Ho Ka Lau dropped two sets. The match was an interesting one to watch as a good deal turned upon it. The standard of play was good all through and on occasions well above average league standards.

The Indians' setback leaves the Hong Kong Cricket Club the only unbeaten team in the "A" so far, and as the competition is now reaching its final stages a review of the positions will not be out of place. But first of all it is interesting to record that competition has, so far, been much keener and better than for many years and, on the whole, the standard of play has reached a higher level.

Hong Kong Cricket Club's early success against the long invincible C.R.C. was a great incentive to the other Clubs. Kowloon Cricket Club then made a great effort to beat the H.K.C.C., but failed, and so far the latter have beaten all comers and maintain their position at the top of the League Table. The Chinese Recreation Club also settled down after their reverse, and are now looking out for the Hong Kong Cricket Club to drop a match.

Herein lies the most important stage of the competition. The Indian Recreation Club, who have now lost to the Chinese Recreation Club, to justify their hopes of a comeback this season must beat the Hong Kong Cricket Club. They meet next Thursday at 5.15 p.m. It is generally accepted that if the Indians cannot beat the last named Club no one can. The Indians are if they were to win, then the whole position will be in the "melting pot."

LAWN TENNIS.

MIXED DOUBLES LEAGUE.

RUNAWAY VICTORIES.

In the regular matches in the Mixed Doubles League played yesterday, the Chinese Recreation Club and Kowloon Cricket Club, the two favourites, easily beat their opponents, the Recreo and Kowloon Bowling Green respectively. The third match between University and Craigengower was postponed.

The scores follow:—

Recreo v. Chinese R.C.
On their opponents' courts, the Chinese Recreation Club beat Recreo by nine sets to love:—
Miss T. Assumpcao and Barretto:
lost to Mrs. Kew and Ng Sze Kwong 3-0
lost to Mrs. Chui and M. W. Lo 4-0
lost to Miss E. Lo and H. Lo 1-6
Miss M. Alves and G. A. Noronha:
lost to Mrs. Kew and Ng Sze Kwong 2-0
lost to Mrs. Chui and M. W. Lo 2-0
lost to Miss E. Lo and H. Lo 0-6
Miss C. Botelho and V. Yvanovitch:
lost to Mrs. Kew and Ng Sze Kwong 3-0
lost to Mrs. Chui and M. W. Lo 3-0
lost to Miss E. Lo and H. Lo 0-6
Kowloon C.C. v. K.B.G.C.
On their own courts the Kowloon Cricket Club beat the Kowloon Bowling Green Club by nine sets to love, of which seven were love sets.
Scores:—
Mrs. Sayer and E. C. Fincher (K.B.G.C.):
beat Mrs. Cuthill and W. Brown 6-0
beat Mrs. Purlow and C. E. Stewart 6-0
beat Mrs. Hedley and S. C. Goodman 6-0
Mrs. McCaw and T. Lay (K.B.G.C.):
beat Mrs. Cuthill and W. Brown 6-0
beat Mrs. Purlow and C. E. Stewart 6-0
beat Mrs. Hedley and S. C. Goodman 6-0
Miss Heard and S. E. Green (K.B.G.C.):
beat Mrs. Cuthill and W. Brown 6-2
beat Mrs. Purlow and C. E. Stewart 6-2
beat Mrs. Hedley and S. C. Goodman 6-0

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.	3	3	0	3
Kowloon C.C.	2	2	0	2
Craigengower	2	1	1	1
Ladies' R.C.	2	1	1	1
University	1	0	1	0
Recreo	2	0	2	0
K.B.G.C.	2	0	2	0

"C" DIVISION—LEAGUE.

Hong Kong Beat Indian R.C.

On their own courts the Hong Kong Cricket Club beat the Indian Recreation Club in the "C" Division by 7 sets to 2.

Scores:—
Parker and Duncan (H.K.C.C.):
beat Minu and M. Hassan 9-7
beat Ackbar and Soonderam 8-0
beat Madar and O. Hoosen 6-3
Bradley and Blaker (H.K.C.C.):
beat Minu and M. Hassan 6-4
lost to Ackbar and Soonderam 5-7
beat Madar and O. Hoosen 6-4
Lee and Summers (H.K.C.C.):
lost to Minu and M. Hassan 4-6
beat Ackbar and Soonderam 6-2
beat Madar and O. Hoosen 7-5

HONG DOUBLES.

Yesterday's matches in the above resulted as follows:—
J. M. Norrie and J. H. Ashworth (Chartered Bank) beat I. H. C. Higgins and B. J. H. Fox (H.K. Bank) 6-2, 4-6, 8-2.
H. B. Butters and J. Barrow (S.O.A.) beat J. E. Henry and R. V. J. Burnel (Reuters) 6-1, 6-2.

SUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS AT CRAIENGOWER.

PROGRAMME FOR NEXT SATURDAY.

It has been decided by the Craigengower Cricket Club to provide entertainments during the Summer for members and their friends. The first of the series will be held next Saturday. A radio concert from 8.30 to 10.30 p.m. is one item in the programme. The string orchestra will attend, there will be also vocal contributions and a capital programme is expected.

TAME FINISH TO FIRST TEST.

S. AFRICANS' LEISURELY BATTING.

CATTERALL JUST MISSES CENTURY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 18.
The First Test match concluded today, finishing out into a rather tame draw.
South Africa, facing England's brightly-compiled 308 for 4 wickets, sent in Catterall and Mitchell to open their second innings. They needed 304 to win, with a little over 3 hours left for play.

Any expectations of the visitors "having a go" for the runs were soon dashed, the opening pair once again concentrating principally upon defence. At the ten interval they were still together, the board showing 103 for 0, Catterall having made 61 and Mitchell 35.
Afterwards, the same easy gait was maintained. In the last over of the day Catterall was caught by White off Fender for 98. Stumps were then drawn, South Africa having made 171 for the loss of the one wicket.

Scores:—

England—1st Innings.			
Sutcliffe, c Cameron, b	23		
Ochse, c Morke, b Ochse	31		
Hammond, b Quinn	18		
Dullepsinghi, c Vincent, b	12		
Morke, c Taylor, b Ochse	12		
Leyland, c Taylor, b Ochse	7		
Fender, c Cameron, b Quinn	8		
Tate, c Mitchell, b Ochse	4		
Larwood, b.b. c Ochse	6		
White, run out	5		
Duckworth, not out	11		
Extras	17		
Total	245		

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Morke	20	4	40	3
Quinn	27	8	62	2
Ochse	25.2	2	79	4
Vincent	7	0	37	0
Mitchell	2	0	10	0

South Africa—1st Innings.			
R. N. Catterall, l.b.w., b	67		
Fender, b Mitchell, b Tate	58		
J. A. Christie, b Larwood	1		
H. W. Taylor, b Larwood	2		
D. Morke, b Tate	20		
H. G. Deane, c and b Fender	29		
H. B. Cameron, b Larwood	5		
H. G. Owen-Smith, b Tate	25		
C. L. Vincent, not out	14		
N. A. Quinn, b Larwood	1		
A. L. Ochse, b Larwood	2		
Extras	11		
Total	250		

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	42.4	17	57	5
Tate	4	14	65	3
F. Fender	32	10	64	2
Hammond	22	12	95	0
J. White	32	18	93	0

England—2nd Innings.			
Sutcliffe, b Morke	114		
Killick, b Quinn	23		
Hammond, not out	138		
Fender, c Vincent, b Ochse	12		
Dullepsinghi, l.b.w., b Ochse	1		
Hendren, not out	12		
Extras	12		
Total (for 4 wickets)	308		

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ochse	22	2	89	2
Morke	22	9	64	1
Quinn	20	9	55	1
Owen-Smith	6	0	29	0
Vincent	10	3	55	0
Christie	5	1	15	0

South Africa—2nd Innings.			
R. H. Catterall, c White, b	88		
Fender, b Mitchell, not out	61		
B. Mitchell, not out	12		
Extras	12		
Total (for 1 wicket)	171		

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	11	6	12	0
Tate	10	4	43	0
Fender	10.4	3	55	1
White	13	5	23	0
Hammond	3	0	19	0
Dullepsinghi	1	0	7	0

COUNTY SCORES.

Allen's Great Test.

First-class cricket matches resulted as follows:—

Middlesex v. Lancashire.
At Lord's, Middlesex lost 1st innings points to Lancashire.
Scores:—
Lancashire 241 runs (Tyldesley, E., 102; G. O. Allen 10 wickets for 40 runs) and 310 runs 9 wickets, declared (Haywood 103 not out).
Middlesex 223 runs (Lee 124) and 170 runs for 5 wickets (Lee 105).

Sussex v. Glamorgan.
At Hove, Sussex lost to Glamorgan by 66 runs. Scores:—
Sussex 308 runs (Bowley 130; Davies, E., 5 for 20) and 147 runs (Merger 5 for 77).
Glamorgan 101 runs (Wentley 49) and 108 runs (Wentley 49) and following on, 408 runs. (Continued at foot of next column.)

ROYAL HUNT CUP.

SONGE WINS AT 100 TO 6.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 19.
The Royal Hunt Cup, run today, resulted as follows:—

1. Songe.
 2. Caballero.
 3. Guards Parade.
- Won by half a length; a head. Twenty-nine runners.
Betting: 100/6 Songe, 25/1 Caballero, 25/1 Guards Parade.

AMERICAN TENNIS STARS.

GOOD PROGRESS AT QUEEN'S CLUB.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 18.
W. T. Tilden and F. T. Hunter (the American lawn tennis players), in the course of four hours today at Queen's Club, in the London championships, each played four matches and won them all.
Both Tilden and Hunter went on to reach the fourth round of the singles. Jointly they reached the second round of the doubles.

In the second round of the singles Tilden beat Harris 6-4, 6-3. In the third he beat A. A. Fyze (the Indian Davis Cup representative) 6-0, 6-1.

In the third round of the women's singles, Mrs. Edgington (British) beat Miss Marjorie Morrill (American) 6-4, 6-4 and Mrs. Bundy (American) beat Miss Edith Cross (American) 2-6, 8-0, 6-0.

K.C.C. OPEN AIR CONCERT.

BORDERERS' BAND ENGAGED.

Given a fine evening and a full moon, the concert in the illuminated grounds of the Kowloon Cricket Club next Saturday evening should prove a very popular fixture.

The band of the King's Own Scottish Borderers will render some of the most popular numbers from their repertoire and will also accompany the vocalists.
The lawn will be laid out with tables and chairs and a host of "boys" will be on the spot to serve cool refreshments whilst the concert is in progress.
A good evening to soothe the tired nerves.

CINEMA NEWS.

"THE WALTZ DREAM" TO-DAY AT QUEEN'S.

Books, plays and poems have all contributed to the screen, now music is added to the list. "The Waltz Dream," a romance based on the operetta inspired by Johann Strauss' waltzes, has been filmed and will be screened at the Queen's from to-day to Saturday.

As music plays a prominent part in the production the greatest care was taken to see that the various melodies introduced, synchronised with the movement on the screen. A full orchestra was in attendance on the set during the filming, and the swaying of the dances in the garden scenes was carefully regulated. To-day at the Queen's, the same music will be played at the same tempo.

The story is a romance of a Count and a Cabaret girl. Unusual situations and some interesting scenes of life in Vienna before the war are included.

"SPITE MARRIAGE."

Setting fire to a ship to get a laugh is one of Buster Keaton's ideas in his newest comedy, "Spite Marriage," which will be screened from Sunday to Tuesday at the Queen's. Keaton and Dorothy Sebastian, are marooned on a yacht at sea, which they navigate successfully through a storm. The thrills become laughs, with Buster as the central figure.

Among the laughs, are Buster's fight at sea with the rum runner, his accident when he swings his head downward from the mast of the yacht in a hurricane, and the wreck of the launch engine room. In the theatre scenes Buster breaks up a play and gets entangled with the scenery.

Bowley completed his 1,000 runs for the season and is the first batsman to do so this year.

Essex v. Surrey.
At Leyton, Essex took 1st innings points from Surrey. Scores:—
Essex 249 runs (O'Connor 151) and 215 runs for 7 wickets, declared.
Surrey 158 runs (Nichols 5 for 35) and 261 runs for 3 wickets.

Oxford v. Derbyshire.
At Oxford, the University lost to Derbyshire by seven wickets. Scores:—
Oxford 231 runs (and 105 runs) and Derbyshire 237 runs (Garthwaite 5 for 74) and 151 runs for 3 wickets.

HONG KONG SHARES.

MID-WEEK REPORT.

The following report has been received from the Hong Kong office of Mr. Harry O. Odell, stock and sharebroker:—

In a none-too-brisk market, prominent bearish operations have had the effect of depressing the rates of most stocks, with but little business passing.
Unions and Wharves have experienced a further sharp decline, and due to the approaching Settlement, Hotels, China Lights, and Cements have also suffered to some extent.
Banks.—Have buyers at \$1,240.
Canton and H.K. Fires.—Are obtainable at slightly under quotation rates.
Unions.—Sales reported as low as \$310, but have since recovered to a buying rate of \$324.
Steamboats.—Have remained quiet.
Waterboats.—There are some inquiries at \$31, with sellers at \$32.

Wharves.—Have depreciated from \$123 to \$122, with sales effected at the latter rate and at which there are further buyers.

Docks.—Have been placed at \$33, at which price shares can still be obtained.

Providents.—Have changed hands at \$4/4.03.

Hotels.—Have had a further drop and come to business at \$63.

Lands.—Are quiet at \$63.

Humphreys.—With some support, have improved to a buying rate of \$13.

Realty.—A few transactions, in small lots, have taken place at \$73, with further buyers.

Trams.—Have been maintained at \$18.45.

Ferries.—Can be placed at \$63, and probably a little higher will be paid.
Electricity.—Have had slight fluctuations, having receded to \$35 and recovered to \$36; are now wanted at a shade higher.
Cements (Combined).—Have been the medium of a fair amount of business at \$3 and \$7.90.
Dairy Farms.—Small quantities have been negotiated at \$19.
Watsons.—Have come to business at \$12.10.

Lane, Crawford's.—After sales have been effected at \$1.90, are now obtainable at \$1.1.

Singapore.—A small quantity has been done at \$12.

Amusements.—Higher rates than \$300 will have to be paid to secure shares.

Constructions.—Have inquiries at \$14, with sellers holding out for \$11.

B. Ind. Bonds.—Can be obtained at 87 per cent.

H.K. Government Loans.—Business done at 7 per cent. premium, with further buyers.

SHANGHAI MARKET.

There has been a better feeling prevailing in the Northern port towards Cotton and Industrial shares, as witness the rise in Erwa (Tls. 12.00), Orientals (Tls. 9.30), Shanghai Cottons (Tls. 70 for the Old and Tls. 33 for the New), Shanghai Docks (Tls. 135) and New Engineering (Tls. 3.80), all buying rates.
The Exchange rates for the day are:—
T.T. on London, 1/11-1/8.
T.T. on Shanghai, 92.
Next Settlement Day, Tuesday, June 23.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—On BROADWOOD ROAD, 3-BEDROOM BUNGALOW.—Reply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 22. [7794]

MORRIS COWLEY, Four-Seater, First-class Condition. Owner Driven. Recently Overhauled. Three Years Old. What Offers?—Address: Box 7992, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7992]

JAPANESE CURIOS.—Ivory, Netsuke, Tsuba, etc. Small Amateur Collection to be disposed of Privately. No Dealers.—Address: Box 7984, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7984]

SET OF GOLF CLUBS in Good Condition. Can be Seen in Town.—Box 7920, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7920]

ONE "MAXITONE" BANJO-UKULELE, Excellent Tone; may be Seen Any Time in Town. Owner leaving Colony.—Write Box 7983, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7983]

WANTED.

WATER-COOLER, from Three to Five Gallons, Suitable for Office Use. New or Second-hand.—Write, stating Price, etc., to Box 7934, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7934]

BOUND Volumes of "HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS", 1928, Vol. I, and Vol. II, 1927 Vol. I. Or Unbound Numbers covering Those Periods.—Write Box 7936, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7936]

FILING CABINET, Wood or Steel, must be in Good Condition. Write, stating Size and Price, to Box 7940, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7940]

CINE CAMERA, Pathé preferred, in Good Condition.—Box 7952, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7952]

OLD CHINESE STAMPS.—Advertiser wishes to add to his Collection Few Rare Specimens of Old Chinese Stamps.—Write, giving Details and Price, to Box 7958, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7958]

SECOND-HAND MOTOR-CYCLE, 2-Stroke, Any Make, Good Condition.—Write, stating Make and Date to Box 7918, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7918]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FLATS in HUMPHREYS and CARMARVON BUILDINGS.
Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
[7393]

TO LET or FOR SALE.—On BROADWOOD ROAD, Two Semi-detached 2-BEDROOM HOUSES with Tennis Court and Garage to Each House.—Reply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 22. [7794]

MODERN Four-roomed HOUSE, Two Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, in Kowloon.—Address: Box 7925, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7925]

FOUR-ROOMED FLAT, Suitable for Mess. Unfurnished.—Box 7921, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7921]

TO LET.—SHOP at KAYAMALL BUILDING, Complete with Cook-lift and Electric Fittings.—Apply to KAYAMALL & Co., 20, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [453]

TO LET, FURNISHED, One ROOM, with Use of Kitchen and Bathroom.—Apply Mrs. CHAN, 587, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON. [7972]

WANTED TO RENT.
FLAT, or SMALL HOUSE, Furnished, Modern Sanitation, in Hong Kong or Kowloon. Would Rent for Six or Nine Months, or Longer, if Terms Moderate.—Address: Box 7959, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7959]

FLAT, Unfurnished, Four or Five Rooms, Middle Floor Preferred. Must be Close to Tram or Ferry. Reply, stating Terms, to Box 7960, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7960]

GARAGE Wanted in Kowloon, Close to Peninsula Hotel, by Private Owner. State Location and Rent.—Address: Box 7961, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7961]

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other foodstuffs were as follow:

Rice.	Per picul.
Common White	\$7.32-0.00
Long Unglutinous	0.80-0.76
Reddish Cargo Rice	0.16
White Bran	3.29
Miscellaneous.	
Coarse granulated sugar	\$6.37-7.38
Brown sugar, Java	5.60
Camellia-nut oil	18.80
Green Flax	29.00
White Bean	7.60
Soy Bean	6.80
Grapes, California	17.00

CANTON MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations for cotton yarn, rice and foodstuffs at the Canton market on Tuesday were as follow:—

Cotton Yarn.	Per Bale.
No. 10s.	\$220 to \$237
No. 12s.	\$242 to \$257
No. 20s.	\$361 to \$382
No. 32s.	\$364 to \$372
Rice.	
Common White, Annam	\$9.50 to \$10.14
Common White, No. 3	\$9.00 to \$10.03
Broken, Annam	\$5.50 to \$5.72
Broken, Siam	\$5.50 to \$5.62
Long Unglutinous	\$6.72 to \$6.80
Reddish Cargo Rice	\$8.10 to \$8.56
White Bran, Annam	\$3.36 to \$3.42
Sugar.	
Granulated, No. 2 coarse	\$9.18
Granulated, No. 3 coarse	7.75
White, Waichow	9.30
Sugar Candy, Waichow	10.60
Brown, Poklo	7.40
Brown, Nankong	10.00
Poultry.	
Pullet	\$91.20 to \$109.00
Hen	\$65.70 to \$78.50
Cock	\$77.50 to \$100.50
Duck	\$34.00 to \$44.00
Goose	\$30.00 to \$41.00
Fruits.	
Orange	\$19.50 to \$23.50
Lychee	\$4.60 to \$14.40
Peach	\$4.70
Vegetables.	
Hairy Squash	\$0.65
Bitter Squash	1.30
Snake Gourd	1.90
Cucumber	0.95
Long Bean	1.30
Sweetish Bamboo Shoots	1.30
Potato	2.20
Yam	6.50
Water Lily Root	4.00
Taro	2.80

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	CANTON, June 19.
Water Works	\$3.90
Electric Light & Power Co.	4.26
Canton-Hankow Railways	48
The Sun Company	94.00
Sincere Company	118.00
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	2.10
Kwangtung Tramway Co.	2.10
China Merchants' S.N. Co.	41.00
Central Bank of China	40.00

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]	RUGBY, June 19.
Paris	123.65
Geneva	25.205
Berlin	20.315
Oslo	18.105
Helsingfors	192
Athens	375
Buenos Aires	47 1/16
Hong Kong	1/11
New York	4.24 23/32
Amsterdam	12.07 1/2
Stockholm	16.10
Vienna	34.52
Madrid	34.125
Bucharest	818
Bombay	Holiday
Yokohama	1/9 13/16
Brussels	34.925
Milan	92.85
Copenhagen	18.205
Prague	163
London	108 1/2
Rio	51
Shanghai	2/4 1/2
Silver (spot)	24 1/2
Silver (forward)	24 1/16

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

Canton raw silk market has been exceedingly dull recently and on Monday only twenty bales of No. 13/15 Best 1 were sold. The price was \$910.

According to telegraphic advice from Shanghai, transactions in cotton yarns are small and prices have fallen. The Canton yarn market still remains dull and prices of yarn of Nos. 20, 32 and 42 have dropped by two to three dollars.

Merchants in Hong Kong are in receipt of telegraphs to the effect that merchants in Tsingtao have struck a deal with the Government for an additional tax of 20 per cent. on piece goods. The authorities are reluctant to abolish the new tax although the merchants have suspended business pending a settlement.

Prices of Canton canvas have dropped. The current cost of superior canvas is 34 to 42 cents per yard while that of inferior quality about 25 cents a yard. During the year, the canvas industry has been hit by the importation of foreign canvas from England and Japan. The native variety is, however, exported to Chinese overseas in large quantities.

The poultry market in Canton has become more active and prices are firmer. The pork market is also active and the fruit market has improved, owing to a demand for canned fruits. The groundnut oil market remains slack and so does the groundnut market. Recently, prices of beef have risen to thirty-one cents per picul as compared with the normal twenty-six cents. The vegetable market is quiet.

Abundant rice harvests are expected in the districts along the East River especially Muhsien, Hingning and Wuhah as a result of the favourable weather conditions. In these districts, the current prices of rice are about 13, 15 and 17 cents to the dollar and when the harvests are reaped the prices will drop further. In view of this, rice merchants in Canton and the country districts are anxious to sell off their stocks and have lowered prices.

THE METAL MARKETS.

Messrs. Rudolf Wolff & Kew, Ltd., have kindly forwarded us the following letter dated May 24, from their London office:—

"Markets have been quiet but at the same time have ruled easier and prices are all lower as compared with last Friday's official close.

Tin.
Tin has been quiet and steady; the price, showing very little variation during the week, closes at a small decline of 15/- for the forward position whilst cash remains unchanged as compared with our last report. Demand on the part of consumers has been quiet in this country as also on the Continent, though a moderate business was reported to have been transacted with America. The market continues to receive a fair measure of support at the hands of the bull party, but insufficient to make any real impression on prices. Sales in the East have amounted to 1,375 tons during the week; shipments thence up to the 21st inst. were 6,500 tons, and for the month are still estimated at 9,000 tons. The premiums on Straits and Banks are quoted at £1 10s. and £4 10s. (nom.) respectively. The market meanwhile presents no fresh feature of importance; consumption is well maintained, particularly in America where, though there has been recurrent weakness on the stock markets, there is no indication of any setback in industrial activity and consumption seems likely to be good at least for the next few weeks, whatever seasonal slackening may arise in subsequent months. But in any case, with the heavy shipments coming forward, the tendency is still for supplies to keep ahead of demand, and the market therefore is likely to require some support if further decline is to be prevented, or even the present price maintained.

Copper.
Copper has been quiet and easier, the price showing a decline of 2 1/2 10s. for cash and £1 10s. for three months as compared with our last report. Near dates have been comparatively neglected and being in less demand, it has resulted in a contraction of the backwardation, now 7/6d. as compared with 22 7/8d. last week. The market still remains in a rather unsettled state, sentiment from time to time being affected by the changing conditions ruling on the New York Stock Exchange, whilst considerable doubt exists as to whether or not there will be alteration in the Association price of electrolytic. Business with consumers in this country has been slow, whilst reports from the Continent have not been too reassuring.

COLONY'S FINANCES FOR 1928.

AN INCREASE IN REVENUE.

EXPENDITURE \$952,000 BELOW ESTIMATE.

The total revenue for the year amounted to \$24,068,399 being \$4,905,000 more than the estimate and \$3,623,863 more than the revenue in 1927.

Compared with that year there were increases under all heads except Licences and Internal Revenue, the most notable being an increase of \$1,062,275 and \$1,401,533 respectively in Miscellaneous Receipts and Land Sales.

2.—The principal heads showing excess over the estimates were as follows:—

Excess.	
(a) Licences and Internal Revenue	\$ 517,790
(b) Fees of Court, etc.	79,663
(c) Post Office	151,918
(d) Kowloon-Canton Railway	101,800
(e) Rent of Government properties, etc.	84,384
(f) Interest	170,513
(g) Miscellaneous receipts	2,284,859
(h) Land sales	1,485,338

It should be noted that (g) includes a sum of \$1,963,359, which was recovered from the funds of the Public Works Loan (1927) on account of expenditure on loan works during the years 1923-1926.

The most striking feature in the above is (h) which affords evidence of the improvement in local conditions, an improvement which is also reflected in the increased postal and radio traffic (c) and railway receipts (d) the latter being mainly due to the running of the through service to Canton.

The considerable increase in (a) is largely due to assessed taxes, liquor duties and revenue from the opium monopoly.

3.—The only head showing a deficit was light dues which fell below the amount estimated by \$11,449.

EXPENDITURE.

4.—The total expenditure brought to account amounted to \$21,230,242 being \$892,603 less than the estimates and \$385,177 more than the expenditure in 1927.

The principal heads showing savings were as follows:—

Savings.	
Post Office	\$ 30,759
Imports and Exports Office	56,363
Harbour Department	151,489
Police Force	26,012
Prison Department	43,443
Medical Department	74,420
Sanitary Department	68,434
Education Department	128,473
Public Works Department	101,624
Public Works Recurrent	127,235
Public Works Extraordinary	358,948
Charge on account of Public Debt	32,696
Pensions	94,000

The savings in the Harbour Department are accounted for by lapsing salaries and deferring the purchase of new launches.

A considerable reduction in the expenses of running the Opium Monopoly was the chief reason for the saving shown by the Imports and Exports Office.

The Prison Department showed savings in practically all sub-heads of expenditure. Savings in the Medical Department were mainly due to lapsing salaries and smaller purchases of hospital equipment and stores generally. Lapsing salaries and small decreases in many sub-heads produced the savings shown in the Sanitary Department.

The saving in the Education Department is mainly due to lapsing salaries and to capitation and building grants falling below the estimate.

Lapsing salaries chiefly accounted for the savings in the Public Works Department. The votes for typhoon and rainstorm damages were not available items in the savings effected under Public Works Recurrent.

A considerable saving in Public Works Extraordinary is shown. Several works contemplated in the estimates were not proceeded with during the year and others were not initiated until late in the year. Particularly large sums remained unexpended in the votes for Fort Works.

Difference in sterling exchange accounted for the saving under the head "Charge on account of Public Debt," and the same reason may be ascribed for part of the savings on Pensions.

5.—The principal heads showing excess were as follows:—

Excess.	
Kowloon-Canton Railway	\$ 27,146
Military contribution	55,318
Miscellaneous services	217,028
The excess in the Railway Accounts is due to depreciation on rails. An underpayment to the Imperial Government on account of 1927 was settled in the year under review and thus brought about the excess shown under Military Contribution.	
Several unforeseen items of expenditure including a refund of China Companies Fees and the temporary exchange compensation allowances to Government servants were responsible for the excess under Miscellaneous.	
6.—The revenue for the year exceeded the expenditure by the sum of \$3,738,157.	

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 19, 1929.	
H.K. Banks	\$1.24, 1/4
Do, London	28 1/2
Chartered Banks	\$1.19, 1/4
Mercantile Banks, A. & B.	23 1/2
Do, C.	21 1/4
P. & O. Banks	29 1/2
East Asia Banks	29 1/2
Canton Insurance	34 1/2
Union Insurance	32 1/2
North China Ins.	18 1/2
Yangtze Insurance	35 1/2
China Underwriters	22 1/2
China Fire Insurance	30 1/2
H.K. Fire Ins.	27 1/2
Douglas	27 1/2
H.K. Steamboats	32 1/2
H.K. Tugs	22 1/2
Indo-China (Ref.)	30 1/2
Do, (Def.)	27 1/2
Shell Transport	100 1/2
Union Waterworks	22 1/2
Benguet	33 1/2
Kailan Mining Admin.	65 1/2
Langkai (combined)	14 1/2
Do, (single)	7 1/2
S'hai Explorations	21 1/2
Shanghai Loans	7 1/2
Bank	8 1/2
Tonghai Mines	17 1/2
H.K. & W. Waan	12 1/2
H.K. & W. Dicks	35 1/2
China Provisions	44 1/2
Hongkong	16 1/2
New Engineering	21 1/2
Shanghai Dock	13 1/2
Ewo Cottons	12 1/2
Oriental Cottons	12 1/2
S'hai Cottons (old)	70 1/2
Do, (new)	33 1/2
H.K. & S. Hotels	38 1/2
H.K. Lands	32 1/2
Shanghai Lands	14 1/2
Humphreys Estates	13 1/2
H.K. Tramway	11 1/2
H.K. Tramway (old)	11 1/2
Do, (new)	36 1/2
Star Ferry	85 1/2
China Light, Gum	13 1/2
Do, Rights	19 1/2
Do, Ex Rights	12 1/2
Do, Rights	87 1/2
H.K. Electric	55 1/2
Macao Electric	33 1/2
Bandakan Lights	23 1/2
Telephones	37 1/2
China Buses	14 1/2
Singapore Traction	11 1/2
Do, (Ref.)	18 1/2
China Sugar	55 1/2
Malayan Sugars	57 1/2
Canton Ice	11 1/2
Cement (combined)	47 1/2
Do, (old)	47 1/2
Do, (new)	21 1/2
H.K. Ropes	27 1/2
United Asbestos	35 1/2
Dairy Farms	13 1/2
Watsons	13 1/2
Der & Wingo	50 1/2
Leas Overseas	13 1/2
Macintosh	13 1/2
Sinners	12 1/2
Wm. Foralls	43 1/2
H.K. Amusements	79 1/2
H.K. Constructions	13 1/2
H'que Indus. C. Bonds	97 1/2
H.K. Govt. Loans	7 1/2
buy—buyers; sell—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.	

end of the year \$1,355,000 had been repaid. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are now the sole lenders.

All loans fell due for repayment at the latter part of 1927 and the beginning of 1928, but owing to the financial situation then prevailing it was decided not to put any undue pressure on the borrowers, and many loans were renewed on a month-to-month basis.

It was found necessary in four cases to resort to enforcement of the security, and no losses were sustained in this connection.

The overdraft at bank at the close of the year was \$4,023,050.88.

The following table shows the financial position of the loan on December 31, 1928:—

Total of loans issued	
from November 16, 1925, on the security of mortgages	\$15,628,782.84
Less redemption effected during the year:—	
1926	\$2,064,000.00
1927	4,545,979.78
1928	3,403,602.02
Total	\$4,774,423.06

Less amount written off as irrecoverable... 78,506.93

Total of loans outstanding on December 31, 1928... \$4,695,916.13

Overdraft with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on December 31, 1928... \$4,023,050.88

Interest in arrears on:—

December 31, 1928	
December 31, 1927	206,818.64
December 31, 1928	321,191.10
Total number of loans issued	280
Less number redeemed in:—	
1928	34
1927	65
1928	87
Total	200

Number of loans outstanding... 83

Loans obtained in London by the Hong Kong Government... \$1,800,000

Less repaid in:—

1928	
1928	240,000
1927	550,000
1928	435,000
Total repaid	\$1,225,000
Total outstanding on December 31, 1928	\$415,000

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Tel. Address: JAVALYN
Tel. Central 1574

REGULAR PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG, AMOY, SHANGHAI, MANILA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISONDARI	S'hai & Amoy	24th June	26th June 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJILEBOET	S'hai, K'lung & Amoy	30th June	2nd July 4 p.m.	MANILA, M'RAH & SOERABAYA
TJIKEMBA	S'hai & Amoy	4th July	6th July 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	DAILY, K'lung & Amoy	14th July	16th July 4 p.m.	MANILA, M'RAH & SOERABAYA
TJIKARANG	S'hai & Amoy	15th July	17th July 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJISAROE	S'hai & Amoy	25th July	27th July 4 p.m.	BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKEMBA	BATAVIA	22nd June	23rd June 4 p.m.	Amoy & S'hai
TJIKINI	JAVA, MAKASSAR	28th June	29th June 4 p.m.	Amoy & S'hai
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	3rd July	4th July 4 p.m.	Amoy & S'hai
TJISAROE	JAVA, MAKASSAR	10th July	12th July 4 p.m.	Amoy & S'hai
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	13th July	14th July 4 p.m.	Amoy & S'hai
TJISAROE	JAVA, MAKASSAR	24th July	26th July 4 p.m.	Amoy & S'hai
TJIBADAK	BATAVIA	24th July	27th July 4 p.m.	Amoy & S'hai

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa, offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

Famous for craters and volcanoes, delightful scenery, invigorating Mountain resorts, excellent sporting facilities.

Travel in comfort on first class steamers with excellent accommodation for passengers; European Doctors carried; Wireless telegraphy installed.

Hong Kong to Batavia (7 days) saloon fare: \$175, return \$300.

For particulars apply—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents—
ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDIES AIRLINES, LTD.
York Building. Telephone C. 1574

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.
FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73.00, Od.

OUTWARD.
Sailings from Europe for S'hai, Japan & Northern Ports:—

S.S. "TIRPITZ"	due here on or about the 15th July
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN"	due here on or about the 19th July
M.V. "ERMLAND"	due here on or about the 2nd Aug.
M.V. "BURGENLAND"	due here on or about the 16th Aug.
M.V. "RUHR"	due here on or about the 31st Sept.
M.V. "VOGTLAND"	due here on or about the 15th Sept.

HOMEWARD.
Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

S.S. "OLDENBURG"</

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

BAND & VOCAL
CONCERT.2 1/2 HOURS BRIGHT
ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE OPEN AIRSATURDAY, JUNE 22nd.
at 9.15 p.m.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.FROM MIDDLESBORO, ANTWERP,
LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENARTY."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th instant, will be subject to Bent.

All Claims against the Steamers must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th July, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd.

Hong Kong, 19th June, 1929. [7989]

PRINCE LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Motor Vessel

"JAVANESE PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port on 19th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 25th instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within 15 Days of the Vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th instant, will be subject to Bent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD.,

2nd Floor, King's Building, Cantonment Road.

Telephone No. C. 3165.

Hong Kong, 19th June, 1929. [7989]

SERVICES CONTRACTUAL DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON

TUESDAY, 19th JUNE, 1929.

FROM MARSEILLES, etc.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to Bent.

All Claims must be sent to the Underwriter before Thursday, the 27th June, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goldard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 24th June, 1929.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOR.

Hong Kong, 18th June, 1929. [7930]

TO-DAY'S RADIO.

"THE SINCERE CO." TO BE
RELAIED.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Government Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on 250 metres:-

7.45 p.m.—Weather report.

8.30 to 9.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music. (Beka records supplied by The Canton Trading Association, Ltd.)

7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme of Chinese music relayed from The Sincere Co., Ltd.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

ROUND THE POLICE
COURTS.STREET FOUNTAIN
SQUABBLES.AT THE CENTRAL
MAGISTRACY.

"If you quarrel, you won't be able to get water," Mr. Hamilton said yesterday to two men, who were charged with fighting at a street fountain. He bound the men over in personal bonds of \$50 each, and reminded them that the settlement of their differences in a more friendly way would prevent the time wasted in Court, which minimised their chances of getting water that day.

ANOTHER "TONG WAR."

Two whole families appeared before his Worship on a similar charge. It appeared that in this case there was actually a free fight at the fountain, and one of the parties produced a tattered piece of clothing as proof of the ferocity of the other opposing "army."

The Magistrate, after glancing at the rag: "It must have been given to a dog to bite."

Both parties were bound over.

IT WASN'T TRUE.

A previously adjourned case in which a woman was charged with using foul language to a constable was then heard. The woman had accused the constable of treating her unfairly and kicking her buckets. She also said that in the charge room an inspector had thrown a book at her. The Police were ordered to investigate the matter and yesterday reported that the woman's story was untrue.

A fine of \$25 was imposed.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS' TRICK

BASKET.

A Chinese charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistracy yesterday, with being in possession of 25 tins of opium, was found guilty, and fined \$8,000 or 12 months' imprisonment.

Revenue Officer Grimmett told his Worship that defendant was arrested carrying the opium in a basket. Had it not been for the thoroughness of the search, who ran a reverberator into the sides of the basket, on which the unmistakable smell of opium issued from it, the defendant would have been allowed to pass. The Court was puzzled as to how the opium had been secreted within the sides of the basket as the rattan showed no trace of having been split and the weaving design was unbroken.

When questioned from the bench how he had managed to place the opium in the basket, the defendant only stared foolishly and seemed to fall asleep while pondering the question.

CAR TOUT WITNESSES.

A fine of \$5 for parking in Duddell Street, and a further fine of \$25 for offering a bribe to a Shantung constable were the penalties imposed by Mr. E. W. Hamilton on a public chauffeur.

It was given in evidence that there would be no police objection to a public car parking in Duddell street for a few minutes, while the passenger did his shopping.

The defendant denied offering a bribe and called a witness who was sitting in the car at the time of the alleged offence to give evidence. His Worship, however, refused to believe this witness, and told Inspector Nicols to draw the attention of Police to the practice made by drivers of public cars of carrying touts with them, who went up as witnesses for the driver whenever he was summoned.

"TO PEACE IN THIS COURT"

During the afternoon sitting the proceedings in Mr. Hamilton's Court were disturbed by the chirping of birds outside the Victoria Gaol. The previous day, the peace of the Court had been interrupted by the noise of workmen employed inside the gaol on constructional work. Though hardly able to make himself heard against the birds, Mr. Hamilton was heard to observe to a police official: "It seems that there is no peace in this Court. First it is the birds inside the gaol and then it is the birds outside."

WHAT IS AN OFFENSIVE
TRADE?

A Chinese was charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistracy with carrying on an offensive trade without a licence by selling cotton waste and remnants of singlets made at the Knitting Factories.

Mr. J. M. Remedios defended and produced a quantity of the material which defendant was selling which he said was kept on the defendant's premises and was clean, as it came straight from the factory. He said that it was not offensive.

His Worship bound both parties over for their future good behaviour and imposed the above fine on the defendant.

(Continued on next Column).

ATTACK ON OLD
MAN.

SHOT THROUGH THE NECK.

ALLEGED ROBBER CAUGHT
BY SANITARY COOLIES.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with complicity in an attempted armed highway robbery and malicious injury to an old man. Detective-Inspector Fallon prosecuted and defendant pleaded not guilty.

Outlining the case, Inspector Fallon said that at about 4.30 p.m. on May 17 several sanitary coolies were returning home to Hungnam by the path along the railway line through King's Park. Suddenly an old man who was about 70 years away called out "Dar Kip—armed robbery." His cries were followed by a revolver shot and turning around the coolies saw two men running. The coolies had noticed the two men, one dressed in white and the other in black, squatting on the roadway.

The two men ran down to the Railway track, and then along the line and into the fields. The coolies followed and saw the fugitives disappear into some bushes. They did not follow but decided to run on to Waterloo Road and intercept the men. It would appear that the men ran behind the bushes to change their clothes, as the coolies recognised the defendant as he came on to the road wearing only a singlet and shorts. They chased him and caught him at Liberty Avenue, Hongnam. On being arrested, defendant told the coolies that he had changed his clothes and he was taken to the two suits previously worn by the defendant and the other man, who incidentally, had got away. Searching the white clothes, which defendant said were his, a card bearing his name and a photograph of himself were found in his pockets. He was taken to the Police Station where he was charged.

In Hospital 17 Days.

Returning to the old man, Inspector Fallon said that he was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital with a wound in his neck. He stayed at the hospital for 17 days after which he was discharged. He told the police that the two men stopped him and the man in black (not in custody) pointed a revolver at him while the other man in white (defendant) ordered complainant to let himself be searched. The old man struggled and shouted for help and the man in black shot him. Evidence was given by Dr. F. C. Kwan, Medical Officer of the Kwong Wah Hospital, who said that the old man was admitted with a bullet wound which passed through the side of his neck.

A careful search was made, remarked Inspector Fallon, but the revolver had not been found.

The hearing was adjourned.

CHINESE MURDERED.

A QUEENSLAND TRAGEDY.

Charles Hong, a Chinese baker and storekeeper at Barcardine, Brisbane, was found almost dead in which he lived alone. His head had been frightfully battered with some blunt instrument. He died a few hours after admission to hospital. Hong was a very quiet and unassuming man. Robbery is thought to have been the motive for the murder. A Mr. Colman went to the back door of the shop on the night of the murder, and opening it, saw Hong lying on the floor in a pool of blood. He screamed, and a man immediately rushed out of the shop, nearly knocking her down in his haste. Mrs. Colman then ran for the police. They found the safe open. In it was \$100 in cash.

It was stated for the prosecution, that the Medical Officer of Health wanted all offensive trades to be confined to one particular area.

The hearing was adjourned for one week, his Worship intimating that Mr. Remedios' contention was a matter for argument, and that it would be necessary for the prosecution to give evidence that the materials were dangerous to public health.

"WHO STARTS THESE
FIGHTS?"

At Kowloon Magistracy a young Chinese woman was fined \$5 by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith for fighting with an old woman at a street fountain. Defendant admitted the offence. "I don't suppose we shall ever find out who starts these fights," she stated, that she had gone to draw water when complainant arrived with six others and attempted to push her out. The complainant had a different story to tell, that she was there two hours before defendant. Her Worship bound both parties over for their future good behaviour and imposed the above fine on the defendant.

SOUND PICTURES IN
THE EAST.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

IN SINGAPORE WITHIN EIGHT
MONTHS.

A sensational development of sound pictures in the East in the immediate future was predicted by Mr. Frank W. Chamberlin, Far Eastern representative of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film interests, in an interview with a Straits Times representative.

Mr. Chamberlin is closely in touch with the cinema entertainment business in Japan, China, the Philippines, Burma, India, the Ceylon, and he is enthusiastic over the possibilities of the sound picture in those countries. "Last July," he said, "there was not a sound installation in the East anywhere. Since then there have been five installations of Western Electric standard apparatus in India and seven more are now on order. There have been four complete installations in Japan, and another seventeen have been ordered. Two have been installed in China, and I have just placed an order for five additional installations for Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd. Manila has none at present, but my knowledge two have been ordered and are wanted as quickly as the equipment can be got."

"I hope to see a sound installation in Singapore within the next eight months," Mr. Chamberlin added. "I am working on plans now with local interests for bringing in apparatus of the most modern type. It is costly, but it has been found that theatres which install apparatus of the right type, and which secure for presentation pictures made by companies competent to produce sound pictures, very readily return their investment in less than twelve months."

Popularity in America.

Asked whether the sound pictures were being universally adopted in America, Mr. Chamberlin said that it was not possible for small theatres in outlying areas to install the apparatus, but at a conservative estimate there must be 3,000 theatres with this equipment, and that development had taken place within the last twelve months.

"Are they showing nothing but 'talkies'?" the interviewer asked. "That will never come to pass," Mr. Chamberlin replied, "and when you say 'talkies' I may point out that that is a very inappropriate term for what should be called synchronised or sound pictures. The so-called 'talkies' are dialogue pictures, and they are a very small percentage of the sound pictures now being made."

The synchronised picture is a feature, comedy or news reel that carries with it either a disk or a sound-on-film method. Either during the production of the picture or during the final stage of the cutting of the negative the appropriate music and sound effects are scored into the picture, so that you get perfect synchronisation. There are also semi-dialogue pictures where, in the crucial scenes, the audience hears the actual voices instead of reading the words on the screen. All-dialogue pictures are few and far between. Mr. Chamberlin thought that there would be a demand for dialogue pictures from the English-speaking communities in the East, and he believed that sound pictures pure and simple would have enormous popularity with non-English-speaking audiences. In fact, he predicted that the number of installations now in use or on order would be doubled within the next eighteen months.

A Revelation!

When the interviewer pointed out that the only synchronised pictures hitherto seen in Singapore had been exceedingly bad, Mr. Chamberlin said that the pictures produced several years ago were merely makeshifts and he argued that they had created a prejudice among people who had not seen the latest productions. "The sound picture of to-day," he said, "with a modern take-off and amplifying system, and with proper horns for the projection of the sound, gives a true, natural rendition, without any of the grating and excess resonance that were so unpleasant in the old productions. One has only to hear a modern sound picture, correctly made, and projected with proper apparatus, to realise that sound has come to stay in the cinema. So far Malaya has seen nothing that could be referred to as a sound picture, and when you see one I think that it will be a revelation."

The British Censorship.

The interviewer asked Mr. Chamberlin where he found the strictest censorship in the East. "That is hard to say," he replied. "I think it is most rigid in Hong Kong, Singapore, and Calcutta, but it is strictest in these places for the simple reason that it is governed by local conditions. Censorship in Japan was very strict up to a year ago, but is now in regard to such phases as (Continued on next Column).

CORPORAL HENDRY
IN COURT.FURTHER K.O.S.B. COURT
MARTIAL EVIDENCE.MUDDLED ACCOUNTS AND
DEFICIENT CHEQUES.

Lt. Col. E. C. A. Ashley, of the Army Audit Staff, Assistant Financial Adviser to the China Command, gave evidence at yesterday's sitting of the Court Martial upon Major Ogilvy, K.O.S.B., who is facing charges of negligence while carrying out the duties of President of the Regimental Institute. The case is a sequel to the Corporal Hendry affair, the corporal having been sentenced recently on two counts of misappropriating the funds of the Institute.

Lt. Col. Ashley said the books of the P.R.I. did not contain a complete statement of accounts. Ten cheques produced in Court were not entered in the books and could therefore be regarded as deficient cheques. Witness was understood to say that more frequent and complete audits might have brought the irregularities to light at an earlier date. He also gave instances of cheques having been received and accredited to the wrong account.

Prisoner Gives Evidence.

Looking pale and ill, Hendry, who is undergoing a term of military detention, gave evidence after tiffin. He said he received no written orders as to his duties when he first took over the post of P.R.I.'s clerk. He received instruction from Sergt. Wylie for about a month.

The Judge Advocate (Mr. Somerset Fitzroy), noticed Hendry's pallor and asked him if he was ill.

"No, sir," replied Hendry in a faltering tone. "I am all right."

Continuing his evidence, witness said that before Sergt. Wylie was transferred from the P.R.I.'s office, Major Ogilvy asked witness if he could do the work by himself and was told by witness that he could. Hendry said he had been shown "quite thoroughly" how the accounts were kept by Sergt. Wylie. Explaining his system of keeping accounts, witness said that when a bill was to be paid, he wrote out the body of a cheque and sent it for signature, together with the bill, to the P.R.I. When the check had been signed, witness sent it out by letter to the sender of the bill. Witness entered particulars of the cheque in the books concerned, sometimes before and sometimes after it was signed.

He could not remember having seen a list of regular payments to be made each month. If a cheque was received at the P.R.I.'s office it was put in the safe if the P.R.I. was present. This was not always the case, however, nor did witness always pass cheques on to Major Ogilvy. He did not always inform accused when he returned to the office that money had been received during his absence.

The case was adjourned until this morning.

long-drawn-out kissing in the Occidental manner, but they are now taking a broader view of Western customs and their attitude has entirely changed. The only censorship in China is in Shanghai, and that is well handled. "Is it true that Continental-made films of a highly undesirable character are being shown in China?" was another question. "Not now as much as three years ago," Mr. Chamberlin replied. "The public is getting more discriminating, thus eliminating the market for pictures of low moral tone, and I think very few of that type of pictures are being made on the Continent to-day. Of all feature pictures shown in China, not more than three per cent. are made elsewhere than in America."

Co-operating With the Censor. Mr. Chamberlin emphasised that it was the policy of his company to co-operate with the local censorship authorities to the best of their ability. "We realise the local difficulties and problems," he added, "and we carefully select the pictures we send to the East. Of course, we make mistakes sometimes, but I am glad to say that out of forty pictures sent to Singapore by our company during the past nine months only three have been banned by the censor."

Another interesting point mentioned by Mr. Chamberlin was the preference of certain Asiatic countries for certain "stars," but he thought that in the East, as elsewhere, there was an increasing tendency among cinema-goers to look less at the name of the "star" and more at that of the company producing a picture and that of the director.

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To Manila

Pres. Pierce .. June 22, 6 p.m.	Pres. McKimley .. July 16, 6 p.m.
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Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
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AMOI.

Haiyang, Douglas, June 21.
Anhui, B. & S., June 23.
Tikamang, J.C.J.L., June 23.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 23.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 27.
Haining, Douglas, June 23.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., June 23.
Tilawa, B.I., June 23.
Anking, B. & S., June 30.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 3.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., July 4.
Talamba, B.I., July 4.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 8.
Tjisanoeck, J.C.J.L., July 12.
Tjisanoeck, J.C.J.L., July 14.
Namsang, Jardine's, July 18.

ANTWERP.

Malaya, Manners, June 24.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Calulu, Dodwell's, June 22.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
St. Albans, E. & A., July 5.
Chronos, Dodwell's, July 15.
Taiping, B. & S., July 18.

BALTI PORTS.

Main, Melchers, June 23.
Malaya, Manners, June 24.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.

BALTIMORE.

Larchbank, Bank, June 21.
Machao, B.F., July 8.
City of Mandalay, Bank, July 18.

BANGKOK.

Helios, Thoreson's, June 23.
Kalgan, B. & S., June 23.
Hirundo, Thoreson's, June 30.
Kiangsu, B. & S., June 30.
Kweiyang, B. & S., July 3.
Hiram, Thoreson's, July 7.

BELAWAN DELI.

Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., June 20.
Main, Melchers, June 23.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

BOMBAY.

Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Mirapore, P. & O., July 2.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.

BOSTON.

Larchbank, Bank, June 21.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
British Prince, Furness, July 4.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 4.
Machao, B.F., July 8.
M'carter Castle, Dwell's, July 10.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
City of Mandalay, Bank, July 15.
Japanese Prince, Furness, July 18.

BREMEN.

Main, Melchers, June 23.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

BRINDISI.

Fiume L. Dodwell's, June 21.
Venezia, Dodwell's, June 30.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.

CALCUTTA.

Gurna, B.I., June 23.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Santhia, B.I., July 4.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 8.

CEBU.

Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

CHEFOO.

Huichow, B. & S., June 23.
Kueichow, B. & S., July 11.

COLOMBO.

Fiume, Dodwell's, June 21.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Main, Melchers, June 23.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 24.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Oldenburg, J.C.J.L., June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Metzing, M.M., July 2.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 8.
Mirapore, P. & O., July 9.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.
Saarlund, J.C.J.L., July 14.
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 18.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.

COPENHAGEN.

Malaya, Manners, June 24.
Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

DALNY.

Luchow, B. & S., June 23.
Derflinger, Melchers, July 2.
Isar, Melchers, July 13.

DUTCH PORTS.

Main, Melchers, June 23.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 24.
Malaya, Manners, June 24.
Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Oldenburg, J.C.J.L., June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
City of Cambridge, Bank, July 9.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Saarlund, J.C.J.L., July 14.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 18.

FOOCHOW.

Haiyang, Douglas, June 21.
Haiching, Douglas, June 23.
Haining, Douglas, June 23.

GENOA.

Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Oldenburg, J.C.J.L., June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Saarlund, J.C.J.L., July 13.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Autolycus, B.F., July 20.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.

GLASGOW.

Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Autolycus, B.F., July 20.

GOTHENBURG.

Malaya, Manners, June 24.
Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Yunnan, B. & S., June 22.
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Canton, M.M., June 23.
Kweiyang, B. & S., July 3.
Tonkin, M.M., July 4.

HAMBURG.

Main, Melchers, June 23.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 24.
Malaya, Manners, June 24.
Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Oldenburg, J.C.J.L., June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

HARBOUR.

Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Malaya, Manners, June 24.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
Autolycus, B.F., July 20.

HONOLULU.

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Eclipse, States S.S., July 7.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 9.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 18.

ILOILO.

Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

JAPAN PORTS.

Aki Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Danmark, Manners, June 20.
Prottilaus, B.F., June 20.
Sardona, B.I., June 21.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Santhia, B.I., July 4.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 8.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 8.
Mirapore, P. & O., July 9.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Saarlund, J.C.J.L., July 14.
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 18.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.

KASHIMIR.

Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

KUEICHOW.

Huichow, B. & S., June 23.
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Huichow,

CHINA NAVIGATION

SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 20th June, 11 a.m.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 22nd June, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 23rd June, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 23rd June, 10 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 23rd June, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 23rd June, 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & DALNY	"LUCHOW"	On 23rd June, 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"WUICHOW"	On 25th June, 11 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 25th June, 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 27th June, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANKING"	On 30th June, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"FOOCHOW"	On 30th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 30th June, Noon
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 3rd July, 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 11th July, 11 a.m.

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TELEPHONE CENTRAL 36.
AGENTS.

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THROUGH NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

SYDNEY	Days Here	Days Here
TAIPING	8th July	18th July
CHANGTE	13th August	20th August
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKWELL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hong Kong.

S.S. "MACHAON"	via Suez Canal	8th July
S.S. "CITY OF MANILA"	via Suez Canal	15th July
S.S. "ADELPHUS"	via Suez Canal	5th August

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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AUGMENTED SERVICE
SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

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BOSTONAND
NEW YORK

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T.S. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... July 18th

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Telephone: Central 3165.

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[18]



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To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
G. METZINGER ... 2nd July	PORTHOS ... 2nd July
ANDRE LEBON ... 10th July	CHEKONGCAUX ... 16th July
PORTHOS ... 30th July	ATHOS II ... 30th July
CHEKONGCAUX ... 13th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 13th Aug.
ATHOS II ... 27th Aug.	SPHINX ... 27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SPHINX ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.
ANGERS ... 8th Oct.	ANDRE LEBON ... 8th Oct.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transhipment our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

COMMERCIAL LINE
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Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Telephone: C. 651 and 740. 4, Queen's Building.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 18, 1929.													JUNE 19, 1929.												
STATION	Hour	Knots	Time	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL			TEMPERATURE	HIGHEST	WIND			WAVE (height)	Hour	Knots	Time	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL			TEMPERATURE	HIGHEST	WIND			WAVE (height)	
				Inches	Millis.				Direction	Force (Scale)	Inches					Millis.		Direction			Force (Scale)	Inches	Millis.		
Wladivostok	12	29.42	749.0	60	...	...	...	NNW	4	o	...	6	29.68	753.8	57	...	...	N	N	2	o	...			
Nemuro	11	29.43	747.5	...	...	...	...	SSE	1	1	...	5	29.37	746.0	...	...	...	N	ESE	1	...				
Hokodate	...	29.45	748.0	...	...	...	...	SE	1	1	...	...	29.41	747.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Tokio	"	29.43	747.5	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	...	...	29.63	752.5	...	...	...	W	...	1	...				
Kochi	"	29.41	747.0	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	29.71	754.5	...	...	...	WNW	...	1	...				
Nagasaki	"	29.51	749.5	...	...	...	...	WNW	1	2	...	...	29.71	754.5	...	...	...	...	...	0	...				
Kagoshima	"	29.49	749.0	...	...	...	...	NW	2	1	...	...	29.75	755.5	...	...	...	NNE	...	1	...				
Oshima	"	29.63	753.0	...	...	...	...	SW	1	6	...	...	29.78	756.5	...	...	...	SSW	...	2	...				
Naha	"	29.76	756.0	...	...	...	...	NW	1	1	...	...	29.78	756.5	...	...	...	SSW	...	1	...				
Ishigakijima	"	29.73	755.5	...	...	...	...	ENE	1	...	...	...	29.76	756.0	...	...	...	SW	...	1	...				
Bonin Island	"	29.86	758.5	...	...	...	...	SW	1	...	...	...	29.72	754.9	55	73	...	...	...	0	b				
Chefoo	13	29.67	753.6	77	58	NNW	2	1	2	b	o	6	29.75	755.7	68	98	...	...	...	1	o				
Shanghai	14	29.74	755.4	81	78	WSW	1	2	1	2	b	o	29.80	756.9	70	100	SW	...	...	1	o				
Guttsiaf	"	29.78	756.3	74	86	SW	2	2	2	b	o	...	29.63	752.6	81	91	...	...	...	1	o				
Sharp Peak	"	29.58	751.3	88	76	S	2	2	2	b	o	6	29.76	755.9	83	87	SW	...	...	4	...				
Amoy	"	29.75	755.6	88	76	S	2	4	2	b	o	...	29.77	755.4	81	96	...	...	...	0	o				
Swatow	"	29.77	756.1	87	81	S	2	2	4	b	o	...	29.78	756.3	77	...	...	...	0	o					
Taihekou	11	29.78	756.3	90	63	W	5	2	4	b	o	...	29.85	758.1	77	...	...	...	0	o					
Taihu	"	29.86	758.4	90	...	S	2	2	4	b	o	...	29.84	757.8	77	...	...	...	0	b					
Tainan	"	29.85	758.1	90	...	SW	4	2	4	b	o	...	29.80	756.9	81	...	WNW	...	2	...					
Koehun	"	29.82	757.5	90	...	W	2	4	2	b	o	...	29.81	757.2	81	...	SSW	...	4	...					
Pescadores	"	29.85	758.2	90	...	SSW	4	4	2	b	o	...	29.78	756.4	83	82	S	...	1	o					
Hong Kong	12	29.76	755.9	86	88	S	3	4	3	o	...	29.77	756.1	83	92	...	...	...	4	...					
Gap Rock	"	29.76	755.9	86	...	SSW	4	2	4	o	...	29.74	755.4	81	92	...	...	...	4	...					
Macao	"	29.73	755.1	90	72	S	2	2	2	o	...	29.72	755.4	80	91	...	...	...	4	...					
Hoilow	"	29.81	757.2	89	73	S	1	1	1	b	...	29.82	757.4	80	89	...	...	...	2	...					
Pratas Island	"	29.65	753.0	90	66	E	1	1	1	o	7	29.73	754.8	79	89	...	...	...	2	...					
Phulien	13	29.66	753.3	86	...	NE	2	2	2	o	...	29.71	754.5	79	...	...	...	...	6	...					
Tourane	"	29.73	753.1	84	...	SW	4	4	4	o	...	29.80	756.9	73	90	...	...	...	0	...					
Cape St. James	"	29.73	753.1	84	...	SW	4	4	4	o	...	29.84	757.8	79	91	...	...	...	0	...					
Basco	14	29.79	756.6	90	60	WSW	4	4	4	o	6	29.84	757.8	79	91	...	...	...	0	...					
Aparri	"	29.76	756.0	90	63	NNE	4	4	4	o	...	29.84	757.8	79	91	...	...	...	0	...					
Tuguegarao	"	29.74	755.4	97	47	SE	1	2	1	b	...	29.85	758.1	77	96	...	...	...	1	...					
Vigan	"	29.78	756.3	86	68	WSW	2	4	4	o	...	29.85	758.1	84	86	...	...	...	1	...					
Manila	"	29.78	756.3	93	37	SE	4	4	4	o	...	29.85	758.1	84	86	...	...	...	1	...					
Lecapi	"	29.78	756.3	90	63	NE	4	4	4	o	...	29.85	758.1	84	86	...	...	...	1	...					
Calbayog	"	29.81	757.2	79	90	NNW	5	2	2	o	...	29.84	757.8	79	96	...	...	...	2	...					
Tacloban	"	29.80	756.9	81	87	S	2	4	2	o	...	29.84	757.8	79	96	...	...	...	2	...					
Iloilo	"	29.78	756.3	86	75	SW	4	4	4	o	...	29.84	757.8	79	96	...	...	...	2	...					
Cebu	"	29.78	756.3	90	66	SE	4	4	4	o	...	29.84	757.8	79	96	...	...	...	2	...					
Surigao	"	29.78	756.3	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	29.84	757.8	79	96	...	...	...	2	...					
Saipan	"	29.78	756.3	90	...	N	2	2	2	o	4.22	29.83	757.0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...					
Guam	12.22	29.82	757.5	...	...	ENE	4	4	4	o	5	29.83	757.0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...					
Yap	11.00	29.84	757.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	29.83	757.0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...					
Pelew	"	29.78	756.3	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	29.83	757.0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...					
Ponape	"	29.78	756.3	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	29.83	757.0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...					
Labuan	14	29.77	756.1	88	84	SW	2	2	2	b	6	29.83	757.7	78	94	...	...	...	2	...					

June 19th, 10h. 35m.—A depression is situated over Hokkaido; pressure is relatively high over the Philippines and in the Pacific to the south-eastward.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inch. Total since January 1, 11.26 inches, against an average of 33.04 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 20th.

- 1.—Formosa Channel. ... S. winds, moderate; fair to showery.
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks. ... S. winds, moderate; fair to showery.
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock. ... S. winds, moderate; fair to showery.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan. ... S. winds, moderate; fair to showery.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 19.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer...	29.74	29.81	29.77
Temperature...	85	84	84
Humidity...	71	70	80
Wind...			
Direction...	S	S	S
Force...	3	3	3
Weather...	O	O	OP
Rain...	0.03	0.00	0.14
Highest open-air Temperature,			18:87
Lowest open-air Temperature,			19:83

B=Blue sky; O=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

\$7.50

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 20 to 26, 1929.

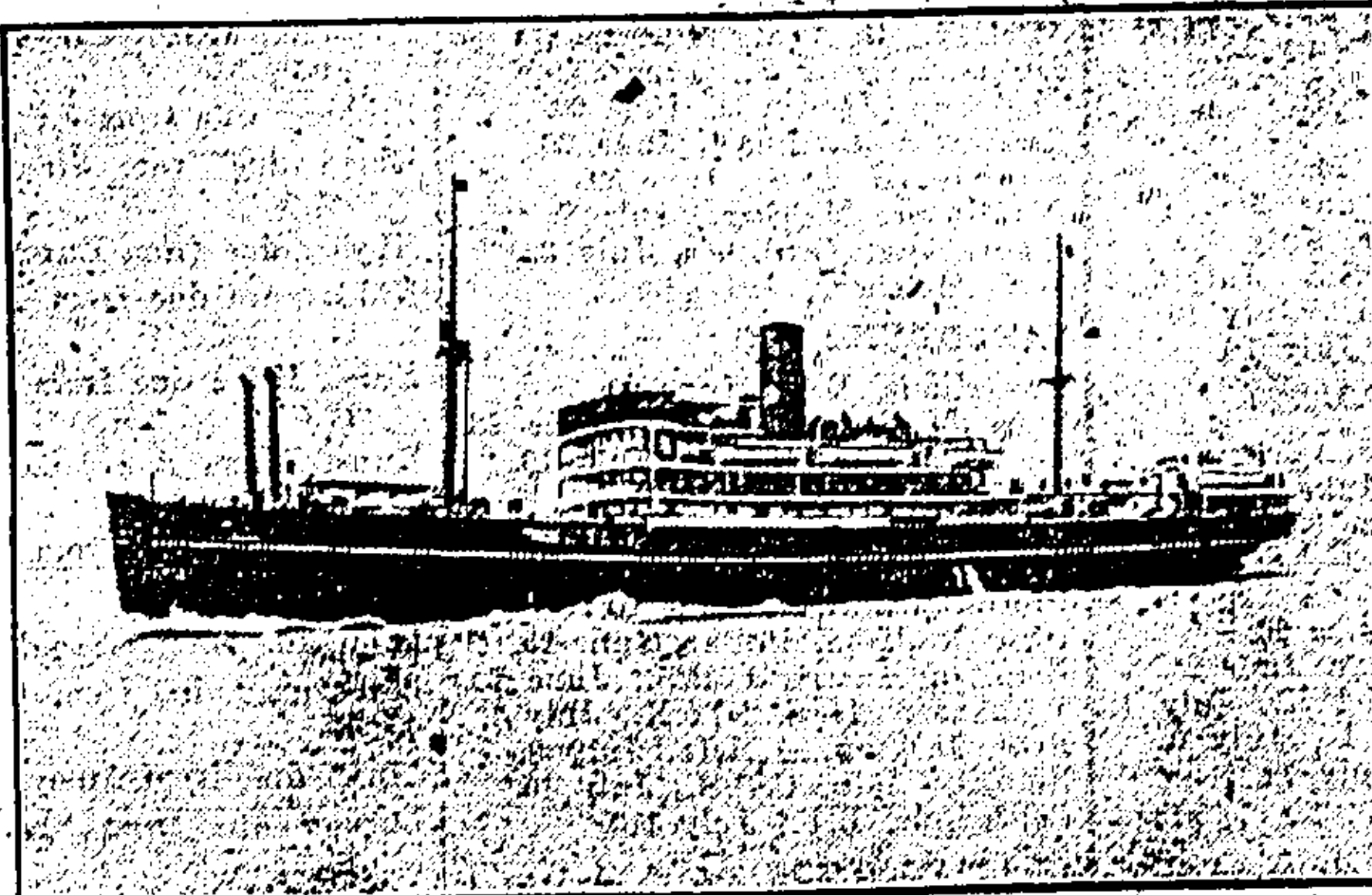
High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week	Date	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Days of Week	Date	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Thurs.	20	h. m.	7.54	h. m.	25	h. m.	7.54
Fri.	21	h. m.	8.01	h. m.	26	h. m.	7.54
Sat.	22	h. m.	8.09	h. m.	27	h. m.	7.54
Sun.	23	h. m.	8.17	h. m.	28	h. m.	7.54
Mon.	24	h. m.	8.25	h. m.	29	h. m.	7.54
Tues.	25	h. m.	8.33	h. m.	30	h. m.	7.54
Wed.	26	h. m.	8.41	h. m.	31	h. m.	7.54

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.L.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG" "CHANGSANG" "KWAISANG" "KWONGSANG"	Sun., 23rd June, at 10 a.m. Wed., 26th June, at 10 a.m. Sun., 30th June, at 10 a.m. Sun., 3rd July, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG" "KUTSANG" "NAMSANG"	Fri., 21st June, at 7 a.m. Tue., 24th July, at 7 a.m. Thurs., 18th July, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, SHAL, MOJI & KOBE	"HOSANG"	Thurs., 27th June, at 11 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Tues., 24th July, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Fri., 28th June, at 3 p.m. Wed., 10th July, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"YUSANG"	Thurs., 20th June, at Noon
CANTON	"WAISHING"	Thurs., 20th June, at 11 p.m.

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Steamship "GLENIFFER"	...	P.M., 24th June
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	...	10th July
Motor Vessel "GLENOLLE"	...	7th August
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI"	...	4th Sept.

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "GLENSHANE"	...	2nd June
Steamship "ALDINGTON COURT"	...	10th July
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI"	...	24th July
Motor Vessel "GLENOLLE"	...	2nd August
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	...	16th August

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Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class ... £48.

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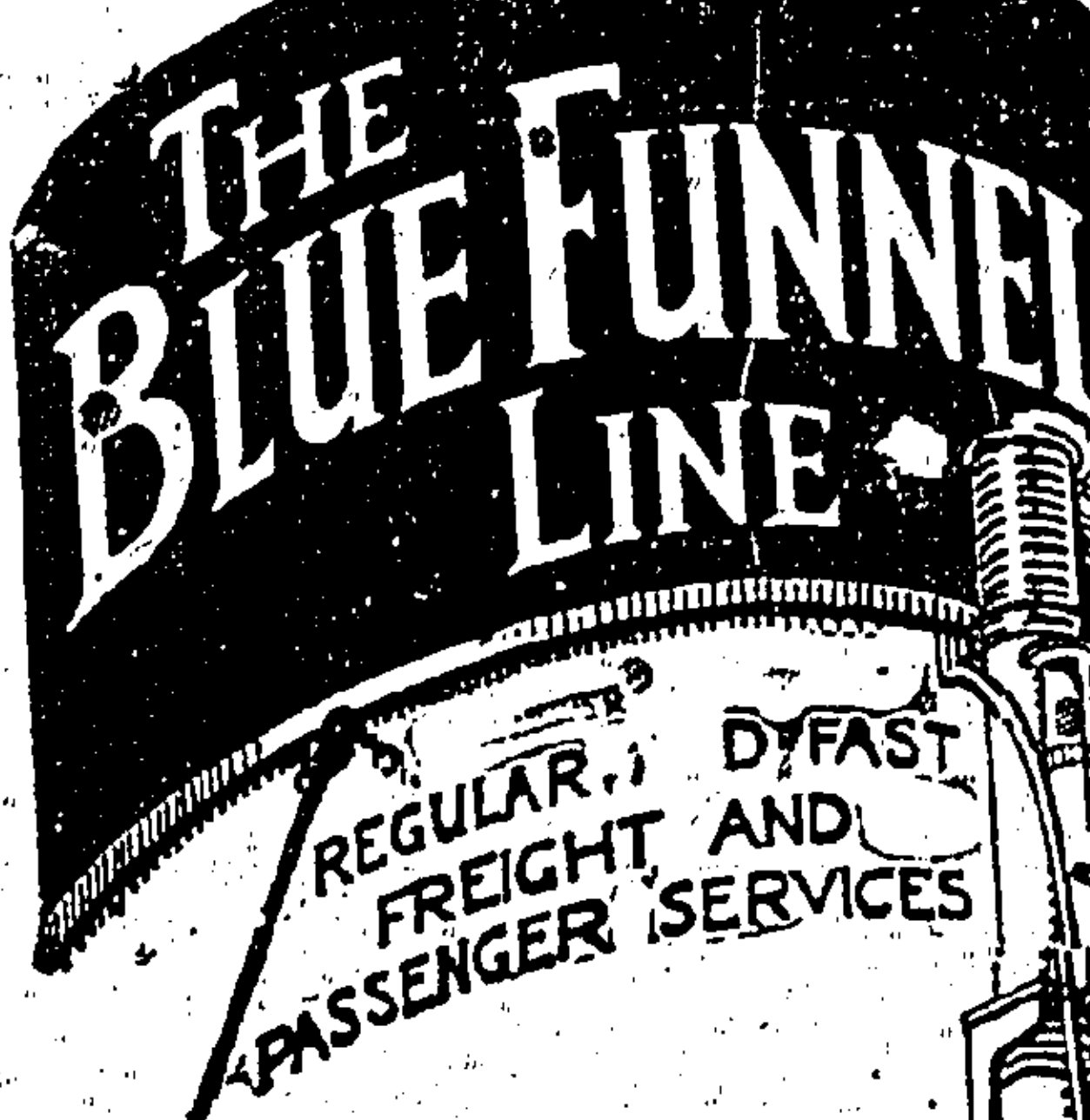
From	To	Due
Europe via Suez (letters & papers) London, 23rd May, & P.O. 18th May.	Kobe ...	20th June
Australia & N.Z. ...	Aki Maru ...	20th June
U.S.A., Canada, (Seattle & Victoria) B.C., 1st June, Japan, Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (London, 1st June)	Pres. Pierce ...	21st June
JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Rajputana ...	21st June
SEANGHAI & SWATOW ...	Emp. of Russia ...	22nd June
MANILA ...	Guma ...	23rd June
SEANGHAI ...	Fushimi Maru ...	23rd June
MANILA ...	Pres. Madison ...	24th June
SEANGHAI ...	Tango Maru ...	25th June
JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Paros ...	25th June
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 31st May)	Kashima Maru ...	29th June
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI (Victoria B.C. & Seattle, 13th June)	Empress of Asia ...	1st July

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	To	Date & Time
Straits, Amoy & Formosa via Swatow ...	Pan Heide ...	Thursday, 20th, 10.30 A.M.
Fort Bayard ...	Del Maru ...	1.30 P.M.
Hydrangea ...	Tai Poo Sak ...	2.30 P.M.
Straits ...	Hydrangea ...	2.30 P.M.
Swatow ...	Cylops ...	5.00 P.M.
Amoy ...	Shanghai ...	5.00 P.M.
Japan ...	Aki Maru ...	Friday, 21st, 9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow ...	Haiyang ...	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Wei Hai Wei, Japan & Europe via Siberia ...	Kobe ...	2.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles ...	Rajputana ...	3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow ...	Haiching ...	3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & E. America & EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C. ...	Pres. Madison ...	3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow ...	Haiching ...	3.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles ...	Paros ...	3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & E. America & EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C. ...	Emp. of Russia ...	3.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.



LONDON SERVICE
 "PRESSES" 25th June, Mar., Casablanca, L'don, B'dam & Hbg.
 "SARPESON" 10th July, Mar., L'don, B'dam & Glasgow.
 "IDOMENEUS" 23rd July, Mar., Casablanca, L'don, B'dam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
 "CYCLOPS" 20th June, Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "AUTOLYOUS" 20th July, Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE
 (via KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA)
 "PROTEUS" 20th June, Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
 "TALITHYRA" 11th July, Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE
 "MACHAON" 8th July, New York, Boston & Baltimore.
 "ADRASTUS" 8th Aug., New York, Boston & Baltimore.

INWARD SERVICE
 "BELLEOPHON" 21st June, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
 "ACHILLES" 23rd June, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

PASSENGER SERVICE
 "SARPESON" 10th July, Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "PATROCLUS" 7th Aug., Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 * Sails at Daylight.
 Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

Butterfield & Swire,
 Agents.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital\$50,000,000
 Issued & Fully Paid-up\$30,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling£8,000,000
 Silver\$14,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$50,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Board of Directors:
 N. S. Brown, Esq., Chairman.
 W. H. Bell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 Hon. Mr. B. D. W. L. Fattenden,
 F. Beith, Esq.
 A. H. Compton, T. E. Pearce,
 Esq.
 M. T. Johnson, J. A. Plummer,
 Esq.
 B. Lander Lewis, J. P. Warren,
 Esq.
 Chief Manager:
 Hon. Mr. A. C. HYNES.

BRANCHES:—
 Amoy, Hong Kong, Penang, Shanghai, Swatow, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe, San Francisco, London, Lyons, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Singapore, Ceylon, Madras, Colombo, Batavia, Soerabaya, Sourabaya, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe, San Francisco, London, Lyons, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Singapore, Ceylon, Madras, Colombo, Batavia, Soerabaya, Sourabaya.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms on which will be quoted on application.
 Hong Kong, 17th Apr., 1929. [38]

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 A. C. HYNES,
 Chief Manager.
 Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1927. [3]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
 U.S. \$3,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
 37, WALL STREET,
 NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal Markets of the world.
 Interest Allowed on all Deposits.
 Rates on Application.

A Subsidiary of THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
 Total Resources in excess of U.S. \$37,000,000.00.
 D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

NEDELANDSCHE HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
 BANKERS
 Established 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
 Authorized Capital
 Gldrs. 150,000,000
 (212,500,000)
 Paid-Up Capital.....Gldrs. 80,000,000
 (28,688,887)
 Reserve Fund.....Gldrs. 40,000,000
 (23,333,333)

Head Office:—Amsterdam.
 Eastern Head Office:—Batavia.
 BRANCHES:—Amsterdam, Batavia, Bencoolen, Calcutta, Canton, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Marseilles, Peking, Rangoon, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sourabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London Bankers:—
 National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
 Correspondents all over the world.
 Banking Business of every description transacted.
 P. M. ELBERG, Manager.
 Hong Kong, 27th May, 1929. [34]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.
 Hong Kong Currency.
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$11,000,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,684,200
 RESERVE FUND 850,000

BRANCHES:—
 CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

London Bankers:—
 THE LLOYDS BANK, Ltd.
 Correspondents

In all Principal Cities of the World. Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.

At a Yearly Rental of from \$5 to \$40.
 LOOKE POONG SHAN, Manager.
 Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [38]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
 HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
 Paid-up Capital£3,000,000
 Reserve Fund£4,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors£3,000,000

AGENCIES & BRANCHES:
 ALOR STAR (Malay States), AMSTERDAM, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, COLON, HANKOW, HONG KONG, KANSAI, KOBÉ, KUALA, LONDON, LYONS, MANILA, MEDAN, NEW YORK, Peking, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SWATOW, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
 A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
 Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1929. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE (Incorporated in France).

Prince's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.
 HEAD OFFICE:
 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
 Capital, fully paid-up ... 50,000,000
 Special Working Capital 50,000,000
 Reserves 23,318,000

BRANCHES:—
 Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Tourane, Quinhon, Hue, Thanh-hoa, Vinh, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hong Kong.

France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
 London: Midland Bank Ltd.
 New York: American Exchange and Trust Co., Banco Commerciale Italiano.
 San Francisco: Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Correspondents throughout the World.
 L. BERNIS, Manager.
 Hong Kong, 6th Aug., 1928.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—
 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.
 Authorized Capital£3,000,000
 Subscribed Capital£1,500,000
 Paid-up Capital£1,060,000
 Reserve Fund and Res.£1,819,047

BANKERS:
 THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:—
 Bangkok, Ipoh, Penang, Kandy, Port Louis, Bombay, Calcutta, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Colombo, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Delhi, Kanton, Singapore, Hong Kong, (Hankow) Singapore, Howrah, Madras, Sourabaya.

HONG KONG BRANCHES:—
 Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
 C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.
 7, Queen's Road Central.
 Hong Kong, 12th April, 1929. [29]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中
 (Special authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$50,000,000.00
 PAID-UP CAPITAL 19,780,200.00
 RESERVE FUND 9,884,398.69

Head Office:—PEKING.
 Hong Kong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers:—THE EQUITY TRUST CO., THE IRVING BANK, COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.
 Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [38]

HONG KONG, 29th June, 1927. [38]

Never Mind!
 Smoke a Will's
Gold Flake
 They're imported from England

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. EO-11

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office:
 98, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.
 Subscribed Capital Frs. 72,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital Frs. 63,400,000.00
 Reserve Fund Frs. 102,000,000.00

BRANCHES:—
 Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe, Soerabaya, Sourabaya, Swatow, Ceylon, Madras, Colombo, Batavia, Soerabaya, Sourabaya.

France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Bank; Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

A. LECOT, Manager.
 Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1929. [32]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up Yen 100,000,000
 Reserve Fund Yen 105,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:
 Alexandria, Honolulu, Rangoon, Batavia, Kani, Saigon, Bombay, Karachi, Soerabaya, Buenos Aires, Kobe, San Francisco, Calcutta, Lyons, Seattle, Canton, Los Angeles, Shanghai, Changchun, Manila, Singapore, Dairen, Nagasaki, Shinonaka, Fongchiang, Newchwang, Sydney, (Mukden) New York, Tientsin, Hankow, Osaka, Tokyo, Harbin, Peking, Tsinanfu, Vladivostok (Temporarily closed).

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for Fixed Term.

H. MORI, Manager.
 Hong Kong, 11th Mar., 1929. [35]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.
 No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL\$10,000,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000
 RESERVE 1,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
 Batavia, London, Penang, Singapore, Bombay, Manila, Rangoon, Soerabaya, Calcutta, Melbourne, Saigon, Sydney, Canton, Nagasaki, San Francisco, Taipei, Haiphong, New York, Cebu, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Seattle, Tokyo, Kobe, Paris, Sumatra, Kowloon, Peking, Shanghai.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES TO LET.
 Kan Tong Po, Chief Manager.
 Hong Kong, March 1st, 1929.

HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.
 The Paper to send Home

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 June 19, 1929.

ON LONDON.—
 Telegraphic Transfer... 1/11 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 3/16
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 1/11 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 1/11 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 1/11 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 9 months' sight ... 1/11 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 12 months' sight ... 1/11 1/2

ON PARIS.—
 Bank Bills, on demand 119 1/2
 Credits, 4 months' sight 127 1/2
 ON NEW YORK.—
 Bank Bills, on demand 46 1/2
 Credits, at 30 days' sight 46 1/2
 ON BOGOTÁ.—
 Telegraphic Transfer Bank Bills, on demand 129 1/2
 ON CALCUTTA.—
 Telegraphic Transfer Bank Bills, on demand 129 1/2
 ON SHANGHAI.—
 Bank Bills, at sight ... 81
 Private, 30 days' sight ... 81
 ON YOKOHAMA.—
 On demand ... 106
 ON MANILA.—
 On demand ... 104
 ON SINGAPORE.—
 On demand ... 83 1/2
 ON HONGKONG.—
 On demand ... 116 1/2
 ON HANKOW.—
 On demand ... 97
 SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate ... 10.00
 GOLD LEAS, 100 fine, per tael ... 24 1/2
 BAR SILVER, per oz. ... 24 1/2

American Express Travelers Cheques

Definition of TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—
 "The system of Travellers' Cheques was originated in 1891 by the American Express Company with the object of creating a form of travel currency which would give the holder the security of a letter of credit and at the same time the convenience of local currency. The Company registered the cheques under the trade name of 'AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES' the word 'Travellers' being spelled with one 'l'. The advantage of the Cheques was so apparent that other banking institutions adopted the system."

Quoted from Pitman's Dictionary of Banking by Wm. Thomson.
 Issued in \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, and \$50.00, and £5.00, and £10.00 denominations—bound in a small, handy wallet and cost only 1 of 1 per cent.

Secure your steamship tickets, hotel reservations and itineraries; or plan your cruise or tour through

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., Inc.
 4, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

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